

AUG 2 1946

Russia's 5-year Plan for Farmers. By Sir E. John Russell

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday
JULY 12, 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
GENERAL INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



THE WOODLAND RIDE

J. A. Brimble

AUCTIONS

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners).—Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of PHILIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: MAYfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction Announcements, Daily Telegraph every Monday, The Times every Tuesday.

BY AUCTION. Melbury Road, Kensington. July 13 and following days. Antique and Modern Furniture, Persian, Axminster and Wilton Carpets, 2,000 ozs. Silver, China and Glass, Objects d'art and bric-a-brac, Bedroom, Dining Room and Lounge Furniture, etc., etc. Catalogues (price 1/-) of the Auctioneers, Messrs. W.M. HOUGHTON AND CO., 9, Idol Lane, E.C.3.

H. R. ARMER. PHILATELIC AUCTIONEER AND VALUER. Established over 50 years.

39-42, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1 will hold the following STAMP AUCTIONS:—JULY 15, 16.—A fine General Sale, strong in Continental Europe, notably France, Post Offices and Colonies, German States and Germany, and Italian States; also varieties and selections of Great Britain and Colonies and United States, with a fine range of "Collections and Various."

JULY 22, 23, 24, 25.—The Season's Closing Sale: Postage Stamps of the World and "Collections and Various." On the last two days a very fine Wholesale Auction.

Catalogues 6d. each.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD. (Established in 1794) hold frequent sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6622.

PERSONAL

COMFORTABLE HOME offered to country lover, on private estate in Bucks, with model farm attached, all home produce.—Box 359.

EASTBOURNE. Comfortable home offered by lady to three elderly paying guests, not invalids. Every attention and good food. Near Downs and links. Garage; telephone. 6 gns. weekly. References exchanged.—Box 264.

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GENTLEMAN desires comfortable quarters as paying guest, easy distance to West End London by road.—Box 353.

LADY offers comfortable and restful home to invalid. Large house (spacious rooms), bedrooms fitted electric fire, wash basin (h. & c.). Berkshire riverside village, high ground (2 acres), secluded position. One requiring rest or special diet carefully catered for. Inclusive terms 10 gns. weekly. Accommodation available for companion if required.—Box 354.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALWAYS WELL DRESSED WITHOUT COUPONS. Tailor-made Suits, Overcoats, Costumes, etc. Guaranteed Tucked and Retalored as NEW. Over 30 years' experience. Savile Row garments. Repairs, Cleaning and or Tailor-pressing. Advice and estimate without obligation. Send NOW for early completion.—SACKVILLE TAILORING CO., LTD. (Dept. C.L.), 61, Bedford Hill, London, S.W.12. Balham 1600.

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BAGS!—HANDBAG SERVICES COMPANY will overhaul and renovate your handbag. Finest craftsmanship. Send it for an estimate to 58k New Bond Street, W.1 (next door Fenwick's).

BILL SAVILL AND HIS BAND, from Grosvenor House, and B.C. Broadcasts, who played for the Huntsmen and other Hunt Balls, open for Hunt Balls and private functions.—35, Oxford Gardens, Denham. Phone: Den. 2748.

"CLEANALL" SERVICE. Country mansions and de-requisitioned premises cleaned throughout and prepared for occupation. Carpets and upholstered furniture cleaned without removal by shampoo process. Furniture polished. Parquet flooring re-surfaced. Painted walls and woodwork washed. London and provinces.—HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTRIAL CLEANING CO., LTD., 32, Grosvenor Gardens Mews North, S.W.1. Sloane 1050.

CORSETS. Send your Corsets to us. Our experts will repair any make. Estimate of cost given and the Corsets returned to you in a reasonable time after acceptance. Corsets must be cleaned before sending to Dept. C. CORSET RENOVATING CO., LTD., 134, Baker Street, London, W.1.

DEATH-WATCH BEETLE. Furniture Beetle and all woodborers can be completely eradicated by the polychlorophthalene WYKAMOL. Trial size (1 pint) 4/-, post free. Full details from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER PLATE, ETC. urgently required for export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the country are BENTLEY & CO., 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 0551.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, Old Gold, Antique and Modern Silver purchased for cash. Unusually high prices. Call or post: HOLMES, LTD., The Famous Jewellers and Silversmiths, 29, Old Bond Street, W.1. (REG. 1386).

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FRENCH DRESSMAKER. Perfect cut and fitting. Remodelling.—MRS. LEECH, 18, Granville Place, Portman Square, W.1. May. 5862.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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NURSE OLLIVER. Colonic lavage. Insomnia, colds, obesity, headaches, indigestion. Tel.: MAYfair 1085.

PICTURE PRESERVATION has been diligently studied, and many valuable WORKS OF ART successfully RESTORED to their former brilliance through competent treatment.—By J. W. MORLEY ANSELL, 28, Cold Bath Road, Harrogate.

RACEFORM tells you how they all ran. List closed until further notice.—BLENHEIM HOUSE, 39-43, Battersea High Street, London, S.W.11.

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THE FRENCH CLEANING AND DYING CO., LTD., can undertake the CLEANING OF CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY WITHOUT REMOVAL in London area and the Home Counties; or collect anywhere in London area, return in fortnight. Postal inquiries to CARPET DEPT., 24, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2, or 'phone: GER. 5859 or 8514.

"TRUBENISED" BRAND BLOUSES and Collars made from old shirts or your own material. 2 gns. each.—Please write for details to: Dept. A.9, RESARTUS, LTD., 183-9, Queensway, W.2.

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COMPANION to elderly lady seeks another lady to share duties. Good salary, very comfortable country home in Staffordshire.—Box 347.

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LADY SECRETARY (38) seeks re-engagement. Country estate preferred. Experienced accounts housekeeping and all secretarial duties. Salary £300 resident.—Box 346.

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QUALIFIED Land Agent, 38, married, desires change. Fully experienced all branches estate management. Agency or Assistant Agency southern England. House essential.—Apply, Box 25.

SITUATION WANTED as Working Pupil in riding school by girl of 16, with knowledge of typing and shorthand.—Box 348.

LIVESTOCK

FERNLANDS POULTRY FARM, Chertsey, offer excellent point of lay pullets.—Call, write or phone Chertsey 3252.

"JUDY," beautiful pedigree Golden Cocker bitch, 3 years, house and car trained, adorable companion, fond of children, 30 gns. "Sandy of Breach," lovely 6-months-old Golden Cocker Spaniel dog (registered), house and car trained, splendid condition, used to all farm work, 20 gns. Lovely Golden Cocker Puppies, sire "Korue's Reflection"; Golden Retrievers, sire "Heydown Tony"; Springer Spaniels, sire "Sportsman of Brich"; Smooth Fox Terrier, sire "Solus Acquitted"; "Lady," lovely pedigree Black Labrador bitch, 2 years, retrieves to hand perfectly, 20 gns. "Breach Robin," liver-and-white English Springer Spaniel, 18 months, registered, sire "Whaddon Chase Robin," house and car trained, retrieves to hand, 30 gns. Dogs boarded, house trained, and gun trained. Various breeds at stud.—S. G. HALLETT, Breach Farm Kennels, Charlton Adam, Taunton. Tel.: Charlton Macken 219.

LABRADOR RETRIEVER PUPPIES (yellow) for sale. Born Feb. 18 by Golden Starkey ex Amber Morn, both champion strain. Registered K.C.—WILSON, Rockdale, Yealmpton, S. Devon.

LIVESTOCK

McMASTER PULLETS. High laying strains: 8-9 weeks old. Pure R.I.B. and L.S. available July 16, 23 and 30, price 11/6 each; boxes and carriage free; sent on seven days' approval.—D. McMASTER & CO., 30, Mount Bures Hall Farm, Bures, near Colchester, Essex.

PEAT, GRANULATED, 17 1/2 cwt. (approx.) carriage paid. Crushed Oyster Shell, 1 cwt. 25/-; 56 lbs. 15/-, carriage paid. Hop manure 20/- cwt., carriage paid. Parrot Food, 6 pints, 20/-; Budgerigar Seed, 4 pints, 20/-; Canary Mixture, 4 pints, 20/-; All post free.—ROTUNDA FOODS, South Street, Dorking, Surrey.

PEDIGREE PEM CORGI Puppies for sale, born March 15. Excellent for pet, show or breeding. Dogs 15, bitches 12 gns.—ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Kingswood, Greenway Road, Taunton.

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FOR SALE

A FEW WROUGHT IRON GATES of various sizes, for brick or stone piers, or if desired, iron posts can be supplied for hanging between hedges.—S. C. PEARCE & SONS, LTD., Bredfield, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

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LADY has for disposal large Canadian (Lake Superior) Mink Coat. Offers over £1,000 entertained. Manchester.—Box 272.

LADY'S SKATES on boots, as new, size 5, price £5 or nearest offer.—Box 355.

MEE'S CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, 8 volumes, clean and excellent condition, best offer over £12.—Box 358.

NO COUPONS. Gentleman's dark grey Hunting Coat, perfect condition; chest 40 in., length 43 in.; offers over £10. Lady's black (Maxwell) Hunting Boot, size 3, good condition; offers over £5. Lady's Tartan Kilt, Robertson, length 26 in.; offers over £5.—THE SECRETARY, Ruckley Estate Office, Shifnal, Salop.

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TWO PAIRS OF CROSS-FRAMED ITALIAN DINING CHAIRS, carved arms and embossed leather seats and backs, very unusual and in excellent preservation; offers invited. Double barrel, 12-bore hammerless Shotgun, 28 1/2 in.; choked barrels with 250 cartridges, 5 and 6 shot; £25 or offer.—Apply: B. G. MARCH, 97, Grayshott Road, Southsea, Portsmouth 33671.

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OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING PAGE 54

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. C. No. 2582

JULY 12, 1946

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bearsted, M.C.

IN THE WARWICKSHIRE HUNT

8 miles from Banbury on the road to Stratford-on-Avon.

SUN RISING HOUSE, EDGE HILL, 142 ACRES

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700 FEET UP
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for about 15 with groom's quarters.

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A XVIIth-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE OF INDEFINABLE CHARM AND CHARACTER

Hall, 4 reception rooms, ballroom or music room, 9 principal bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, nursery suite, 4 servants' bedrooms, skilfully planned domestic offices. Central heating. Estate electricity and water. Modern drainage.

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Vacant Possession of the House, 5 Cottages and 189 Acres.

PRICE £35,000
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4 miles from Cheltenham. 7 miles from Gloucester. 93 miles from London.

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The stone-built Residence has mullioned windows, faces south, and is approached by a drive with entrance lodge. 2 halls, 4 reception, 7 principal and 7 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Modern offices with "Aga." Main electricity, central heating. Spring water supply.

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A lake of over 1/2 acre. HOME FARM with excellent house. Small holding. Cottage. Accommodation holdings. Mainly with

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Solicitors: Messrs. ECKERSALL, WATTERSON & MOORE, 3, Regent Street, Cheltenham.

Auctioneers: Messrs. CHAS. C. CASTLE & SON, Cheltenham, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Pars. 2/6 each.

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1 1/4 miles out of the town. Main line station 2 miles.



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A soundly-built country house. 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Central heating. Garage, stabling, cow ties. Cottage. Tennis court. Garden. Paddocks. 19 ACRES. Fishing rights in River Avon for 2 1/2 miles. For sale by auction (unless sold privately) on Wednesday, July 31, 1946, at 12 o'clock, at The Town Hall, Malmesbury.

Joint Auctioneers: **JACKSON STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5), FIELDER, JONES & TAYLOR, Malmesbury (Tel. 3123).** Solicitors: **FLADGATE & CO., 70, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Whitehall 7401).**

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5 miles from Cheddar, 14 miles from Bristol. Close to the Mendip Hills. Trout fishing at Blaydon 4 miles, on the outskirts of an unspoilt village. DATING FROM 1327 A.D.



A charming old house of great antiquity and interest, giving 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Outbuildings. Cow ties. Gardens. Orchards. Paddocks. 18 1/2 ACRES. Co.'s water, electric light and power. Central heating.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless sold privately meanwhile) on THURSDAY, September 12, 1946, at 3 p.m., at THE GRAND HOTEL, BRISTOL.

Auctioneers: **JACKSON STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5) and WILLIAM COWLIN & SON, LTD., 29, Princess Victoria Street, Clifton, Bristol 8 (Tel. 33044).** Solicitors: **OSBORNE WARD VASSALL ABBOT & CO., 41, Broad Street, Bristol 1 (Tel. 20492).**

WEST SUSSEX

Between Petworth and Horsham, the delightful small Tudor residence, completely modernised.

FIDDLERS COPSE, PLAISTOW

Lounge, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Telephone, main water and electricity. Garage. Pleasant gardens, orchard and paddock with shedding. In all about 1 1/4 ACRES.

To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold privately), on Wednesday, July 31, 1946, at 3 p.m., at the Black Horse Hotel, Horsham, by **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester, and at 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1, Northampton, Leeds, Yeovil and Cirencester.**

DORSET, Near SHAFTESBURY



Beautiful stone built mansion, 25 bedrooms, 6 reception, main electricity, lovely and productive gardens, small house and 4 cottages, outbuildings; 32 acres. Bargain at £12,500. Freehold possession; more land available.

Private residence or ideal school, club or hotel. **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Land Agents, Yeovil.**

By direction of John P. Papillon, Esq.

SUSSEX—Between Battle & Bexhill



The well-situate and attractive residential estate of

CATSFIELD PLACE

consisting of the historic small early XVII-century residence. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, loggia. Seven principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 attic bedrooms, main electric light and water. Central heating. Outbuildings and stabling. Two modern cottages. Lovely garden. Pastureland.

In all about 24 ACRES

CATSFIELD PLACE FARM

with modern farmhouse containing two reception rooms, office, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, main electric light and water. Central heating. Good farmbuildings. Two cottages and about 266 ACRES

will be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) as a whole or in two lots, at the Devonshire Hotel, Bexhill-on-Sea, on Thursday, August 22, 1946, at 2.30 p.m. Illustrated particulars, plans and conditions of sale (price 1/-) from the Auctioneers: **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel. Mayfair 3316/7) and at Northampton, Leeds, Cirencester, Yeovil and Chichester. Solicitors: RAPER & FOVARQUE, Battle (Tel. 400/401) and at Eastbourne and Hailsham.**

WILTSHIRE. In V.W.H. Hunt



Well modernised Georgian residence known as

"PURTON STOKE HOUSE," Nr. Parton

10 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, billiards room. Main water and electricity. Central heating. 2 garages. Stabling for 3. Flat. Cottage. DELIGHTFUL GARDEN. Small orchard and paddock. 3 1/2 ACRES

For Sale by Auction, July 31, 1946, at the Old Council Chambers, Cirencester, at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately). Joint Auctioneers: **JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester (Tel. 334), R. J. TUCKETT & SON, Tetbury (Tel. 6).**

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

The subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life."

RENOWNED DOVEDALE AREA

Amidst most lovely natural surroundings, away from industrial development. Village near.

On rock soil, high up with fine views.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL PERIOD RESIDENCE

Modernised and in excellent order. 8 best bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, staff bedrooms, 4 delightful reception rooms. Main electricity. Central heating.



Oak floors and panelling. Stabling, Garage. 2 Cottages. Farmery.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GROUNDS

With chain of lakes providing Trout Fishing.

Five well-let Farms. Woodland, arable and park-like pasture forming, all in a ring fence.

A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF OVER 1,000 ACRES. FOR SALE

Or the House and grounds might be let. Owner's London Agents, WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 4 MILES FROM CHELTENHAM

The Freehold Residential and Sporting
GREENWAY ESTATE. ABOUT 243 ACRES

THE TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

containing hall, 5 reception rooms,
7 principal bedrooms, 7 secondary bed-
rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main electricity,
power and drainage.

Garages and Stabling.

Walled garden and glasshouse.

Entrance Lodge

2 COTTAGES



THE GREEN FARM

A first-class Dairy Farm of
200 acres.

With an attractive house, a cottage
and ample farm buildings. Let at
£250 per annum.

ACCOMMODATION LANDS

Vacant Possession of the
Residence

For SALE by AUCTION as a
whole or in 3 lots at the Town
Hall, Cheltenham, on July 19, at
2.30 p.m.

(unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. J. H. MILNER & SON, Oswaldstree House, 34, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. CHAS. C. CASTLE & SON, 2, Regent Street, Cheltenham, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars, 2/6.

NEAR WALTON HEATH

1 mile from Station. 17 miles from London.

Extremely well-appointed House standing 500 feet up in well-
timbered grounds and commanding beautiful views



Lounge hall, 3 reception
rooms, music room, 10 bed
and dressing rooms, 3
bathrooms, complete offices.
Main water, electricity and
gas.

3 modern cottages.
Garage. Outbuildings.

Delightful gardens and
grounds. Tennis and other
lawns, rock garden, produc-
tive kitchen garden, and an
area of woodland

ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42533)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

By direction of D. MacKenzie Watkins, Esq.

ESSEX. 20 MILES FROM CHELMSFORD

The Freehold Residence and Agricultural Properties.

BAYKERS and SOUTHEY GREEN FARM, Sible Hedingham

Including two Tudor
Residences containing a
wealth of old oak, and
fully modernised.

Excellent Buildings
for a T.T. Attested herd, and
two other sets of buildings.

A modern bungalow and 2
cottages. Vinery, garages,
and a swimming pool.

For Sale by Auction in
two lots at the Corn
Exchange, Chelmsford on

July 26,

(unless previously sold).

About 313 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Solicitors: Messrs. W. A. SMITH, MORTON & LONG, Redhurst, Colchester Road,
Halstead. Auctioneers: Messrs. BALLS & BALLS, Castle Hedingham, Essex, and
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars, 1/-.



Telegrams:

"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Reading 4441

Regent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1. STATION ROAD, READING: 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

By order of the Trustees of the South Berks Hunt Kennel Fund.

THE KENNEL GATES, PURLEY, Nr. Reading

On a half-hourly bus route to Reading (4½ miles) and Pangbourne (1½ miles). Tilehurst-
on-Thames Station 1 mile. Golf at Calcot. Lovely views across the Thames Valley.

FREEHOLD LATE-GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

(for many years the home of the late Mr. Cecil Aldin)

Drawing room, dining room, billiards room, usual domestic offices with staff sitting
room, 5 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, bathroom. Well-timbered grounds with
many rare and matured trees. Also PADDOCK, in all 3 ACRES. Main water, modern
drainage. Gas. Main electricity available. Outbuildings including stabling for 7.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON JULY 19

(unless an acceptable offer is received meanwhile).

Particulars from MESSRS. NICHOLAS, Reading.

ON THE OXFORDSHIRE CHILTERN

In a quiet situation facing south on the edge of a private estate overlooking beautiful well-
wooded country. Henley 9 miles, Reading 9 miles, Oxford 18 miles, Huntercombe Golf
Course 3 miles.

The Medium-Sized Country House known as

WHEELER'S FARM, CHECKENDON

(part 250 years old and completely modernised)

Accommodation: Hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms (all facing south), and a fine
modern studio. Usual domestic offices. Four principal bedrooms (all with basins),
bathroom, 2 good attic bedrooms.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDEN OF ABOUT 1 ACRE

Main water. Electric light from own plant. Main electricity available shortly. Modern
drainage. Radiators. Garage.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON JULY 25, 1946

(unless an acceptable offer is received meanwhile).

Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

Telegrams:

"Nicholas, Reading"

"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 0911
(2 lines)

By order of Executors.

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS

11 miles from Reading, 6 from Basingstoke, 9 from Newbury, 4 from Mortimer and 3½
from Bramley.

The attractive Freehold Residential and Agricultural Property

SILCHESTER HALL, SILCHESTER

WITH 9 OR 116 ACRES

Over 300 ft. above sea level, sunny aspects, panoramic views, near open common.
LOT 1 (with vacant possession). Accommodation: Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms,
11 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Ample offices including maids' sitting room.
Main electricity and power. Partial central heating. Abundant water supply (main
available). Independent hot water. Stabling and garages with rooms over. 2 cottages.

WELL TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS. Paddock, kitchen garden, etc., of
about 9¼ ACRES

LOT 2 (let). Comprising DICKERS FARM, with fine old red brick farmhouse, stabling,
cowhouse, etc., and land extending to about 107 ACRES (17 acres woodlands).

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 2 Lots by the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs.
NICHOLAS and Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, at the Masonic Hall, Greyfriars
Street, Reading, on Tuesday, September 24, 1946, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Illustrated particulars with plan may be had on application to the Solicitors: Messrs.
RAYMOND-BARKER, NIX & CO., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; and the Auc-
tioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Courtyard, Picca-
dilly, W.1; Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

A PROPERTY OF OUTSTANDING ARCHITECTURAL MERIT AND CHARM

Historically interesting and only 44 miles from London.

THIS LOVELY XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE

has been sympathetically
enlarged and restored.

Magnificent lounge hall
45 ft. x 14 ft., 4 fine recep-
tion rooms (2 about 40 ft.
x 14 ft. 6 in. and 50 ft. x
19 ft.), 16 bedrooms, 9 bath-
dressing and bathrooms.
Adequate offices.

Company's water. Electric
light. Complete central
heating. Garages, stabling,
2 flats and lodge.

Beautifully timbered gardens with hard and grass tennis courts, lake of ½ acre, indoor
swimming pool, squash court and barn theatre, in all about 20 ACRES. Freehold
for Sale.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St.
James's Place, London, S.W.1 (Reg. 0911).





HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"



CORNISH COAST

In a glorious position on the edge of Tregarnon Bay. (4 miles from Padstow.)

**DISTINCTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE
IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT**

Surf Bathing. 10 minutes of Golf Links.

6 bedrooms, bathroom. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, sun loggia. Cloakroom. Domestic offices and ground floor domestic suite of sitting room and 2 bedrooms. 2 double garages. Main electricity. Central heating.

2½ ACRES

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222.



C.49,932

HAYLING ISLAND, HANTS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, UNIQUE PROPERTY IN BEST RESIDENTIAL PART

Few minutes walk Station and sea. Twenty minutes (by ferry) to Portsmouth and little more by car. Offering perfect seclusion and commanding extensive and uninterrupted Marine view.



garden are a feature and comprise hard tennis court (Gaze), rose garden, lawns, rose pergola, large rock garden, etc. and terrace to foreshore with boat house, in all nearly 2 acres.

A PROPERTY WHICH SHOULD BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED
Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (WIM. 0081). BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

WITHIN 12 MILES FROM LONDON

DELIGHTFUL HALF-TIMBERED EARLY 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

and with about 2 acres of charming secluded gardens.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Unique and most interesting residence finely preserved and modernised and in excellent order throughout, containing many pleasing features, such as original old open fireplaces, wealth of old oak beams, etc. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 excellent bathrooms, etc. Fine old barn with cocktail bar. Central heating and all company's services. Garage for 2/3 cars. Of special appeal to lovers of the old world who wish to be within easy reach of the City and West End.



Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222.

M.45,516

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line (Min. 3 lines) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

BETWEEN ASHDOWN FOREST AND THE COAST

ST. MARY'S, HORAM, EAST SUSSEX
An attractive small Residential and Agricultural Estate with an imposing Residence of character, beautifully situated on high ground. Close to 2 stations and adjacent to good bus routes. Lounge hall, 4 reception, billiards room, suite of 4 offices, cloakroom, 17 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, modern domestic offices with 2 Esco cookers. Servants' hall. Central heating throughout. Main electric light, water and gas. Three garages. Small chapel. Gymnasium. 2 "Mayerete" huts, laundry house and other outbuildings. Old oast house. Home farm with bailiff's house. Lodge. Delightful pleasure grounds and wooded parkland intersected by a stream. Two tennis courts. 61 ACRES

Vacant possession, except Home Farm and Lodge.

AUCTION on July 30, 1946, as a whole or in Lots (unless previously sold). Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers, **Rowland Gorrings & Co., F.A.I.**, Lewes (Phone 660/2) and at Uckfield (Phone 32).

BRANTHAM COURT ESTATE, SUFFOLK

8 miles Ipswich.
Well-appointed Residence of distinction. Oak panelled lounge hall, 3 fine reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 2 bath, garages, stabling, 2 cottages and parkland and woodland. With possession. Also two Farms, let off, 350 acres in all.
By **AUCTION** as a whole or in four Lots, July 23, 1946, by **Daniel Smith, Oakley & Garrard**, 32, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, and **Fenn, Wright & Co.**, 146, High Street, Colchester.
Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. Vizard, Oldham, Crowder & Cash, 51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

WANTED

ANYWHERE from the North of Scotland to the South of England. House wanted, 6 to 12 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Land 80 to 300 acres essential. Gentleman's pleasure farm of no interest.—Box 348, HARRIS' ADVERTISING AGENCY, S.W.1.

NORTH DEVON. Wanted, Farm 30-80 acres, good fattening land, well watered; cottage style residence 2-3 rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, large kitchen, bathroom, etc. Replies confidential.—Box 344.

WANTED

S. OR S.W. LONDON ONLY. 40-100 miles radius preferred. Advertiser desires contact owner who would incidentally save agents' fees. Requirements: Period House, Queen Anne, Georgian, or good copy; good garden; in or near village; main services, 7-10 bedrooms, 3-4 reception; good gardener's cottage essential.—Box 343.

SOUTH-WEST. W. J. TOLLEY & HILL (est. 1902), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol, urgently require Country Houses, Farms, Agricultural and Residential Estates for applicants. Owners desirous of Letting/Selling are invited to communicate. Tel: Bristol 20562.

WEST HIGHLANDS OR ISLANDS. Wanted to purchase, House; 4 to 6 bedrooms.—Reply, Box 345.

EXCHANGE

LONDON. Exchange large West End Flat, 2 minutes Regent's Park, for Country Cottage or Garden Flat easy reach West End.—Write, Box No. G.A.89, 4-7, Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

FOR SALE

A S. CORNISH PERIOD RESIDENCE. A splendidly built Georgian Residence standing in over 10 acres with approach drive, gardens, grounds, including walled garden, woodland and stream with numerous waterfalls and cascades, on outskirts S. Cornish sea-coast town. Four attractive reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lavatories, ample and spacious domestic offices. Freehold. Price £8,500.—Apply Sole Agents, For Sale with ASD PLUMSTEAD, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth. Ref. 2500.

BOOKHAM, SURREY. Well-appointed Residence with 5 acres of valuable land, close to station. Seven bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, tennis court, garage, stabling, etc. Price £10,500. Freehold, including extensive equipment.—Box 342.

DEVON. A Residence famed in the district for its character and charm. Standing in delightfully secluded grounds. Ten beds, (baths), 3 baths, 3 rec. Central heating. Crazy paved terrace. Rose gardens. Orchard, etc. Wonderful opportunity. £10,000. Possession.—E. HAYNE, Johnson's Place, Exmouth.

JERSEY. Attractive double-fronted Residence, 2 reception rooms, study all panelled, 4 bedrooms (h. and c.), bathroom, w.c., central heating, main water, gas, electricity, telephone, large garage. Good garden. For Sale with Possession (including furniture if required).—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 7, Newhall Street, Birmingham 3. Colmore 4050.

FOR SALE

GLOS. In a village 8 miles north of Bristol. Character House with lounge, 4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. Company's electricity. Central heating. Delightfully matured gardens of over 2 acres with well-stocked fruit garden. Good cottage, garage and stabling. For sale with early vacant possession.—Sole Agents: JOLLY & SON LTD., 10, Milson Street, Bath.

MIDDLESEX. A Happy Home for a couple wishing to raise a family in ideal surroundings. We found this at Shepperton 20 years ago on a secluded backwater off the Thames, within an hour of London. Ideally built for a couple with 2-3 children. Every modern improvement. Seven bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lovely lounge, dining-room, etc., modernised kitchen, central heating, infallible hot water, gas, electricity, main drainage, etc., etc. Lovely garden with lawn to creek, boat-house and motor-boat anchorage. Owners leaving for abroad. Vacant possession September 30, possibly earlier. Price £10,750 for quick sale.—Phone Walton-on-Thames 364, or write Creek House, Shepperton, Middlesex.

NEWTOWN GRANGE, Newbury (3 miles) Fine Residential Property of 27 acres for Sale by Auction during July. Eleven bed., 3 bath, 3 reception and music room. Garages and stabling. Three cottages. Main electricity and central heating. **VACANT POSSESSION.**—A. W. NEATE & SONS, Estate Agents, Newbury.

OXFORD 9 miles, 4 miles from market town of Thame. Modern Farmhouse, situated on elevation commanding lovely country, 200 yds. from main road, mile from G.W.R. Station. Two living rooms, 3 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 1 bathroom, kitchen, scullery. Central heating and electric light. 91 acres (20 arable), modern cowhouse for 40 cows, dairy and sterilising plant; 10 good loose boxes and other excellent buildings and yards.—Apply, BURROWS & BRADFIELD, Thame, Oxon.

SURREY. Compact Estate of 40 acres comprising delightful gardens, large kitchen garden, and 19 acres agricultural land. The House is of ultra modern design, unique both in design and construction, and would be sold complete with all furniture. Two cottages and ample outbuildings. Price (to include furniture) £30,000.—For full particulars and to view, apply Ross & Co., 18, Blagrove Street, Reading 5028/9.

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS. Pretty old-world Residence. Four bed., bath, 3 rec. Excellent kennels and stabling 35 acres. Only wants seeing. £8,500 Freehold.—POWELL & PARTNER, LTD., Forest Row (Tel. 204).

TO LET

BETWEEN HUNGERFORD AND MARLBOROUGH. To be Let Unfurnished, an attractive Manor House containing entrance and gallery halls, 3 reception rooms, good domestic quarters, 5 principal bedrooms, 4 staff, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Attractive grounds with tennis and squash courts. Farmery attached with ample buildings, 3 cottages and 91 acres. Rent £300 p.a. Premium required.—Full particulars from DREWETT, WATSON & BARTON, Estate Agents, Newbury.

NEAR BARNSTAPLE, N. DEVON. Magnificent view of hills and moors, 700 ft. above sea level amidst beautiful surroundings, to Let Furnished, as from July 22, charming old Residence (partly Georgian) containing 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, convenient domestic offices, bathroom, telephone, and grounds of 1½ acres, with ample outbuildings, orchard and garden, good stabling and garage. Near Exmoor, and excellent shooting, fishing and hunting. One mile from station, 6 miles from Barnstaple. To view (by ticket) apply to Messrs. SMYTH & RICHARDS, Estate Agents, 3, Castle Street, Barnstaple.

NORTHERN IRELAND. Very comfortable small Country House near Omagh, Co. Tyrone, to be Let Furnished from June 1. Three rec., 7 bed. (including nurseries), main electricity and water. Excellent kitchen garden and paddock. Farm and 35 acres available later if required. Salmon and trout fishing available nearby. Rent £25 monthly.—Full particulars from R. H. McCoy, Solicitor, Courthouse, Omagh.

NORTHUMBERLAND. Lorbottle Hill, a Georgian Residence standing on pleasant grounds overlooking attractive country, 12 miles west of Alnwick. Containing entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 6 maid's and men's rooms, usual offices and outbuildings. Electric light, h. and c. water, central heating. Garages, stabling, byres, etc. Lodge and cottage for employees. Shooting over approximately 1,500 acres. Hunting. Land available if required. To Let on lease from May 2, 1946.—Full particulars from AGENT, Estate Office, Callaly, Whittingham, Alnwick, Northumberland.

S. WILTS AND DORSET BORDERS. To Let for one year, modernised and furnished Thatched Cottage, consisting of reception, 2 double and 2 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, Esco cooker. Main electricity, and drainage. Central heating. Outbuildings, stabling, orchard, productive and pleasure garden. Rent 5 gns. weekly.—Box 341.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

CUMBERLAND

IN THE BEAUTIFUL WAST WATER AREA OF
THE LAKE DISTRICT.THE REMAINING PORTIONS OF THE
IRTON HALL ESTATE

comprising:—

THREE CAPITAL FARMS.
SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
SEVERAL COTTAGES.
EXTENSIVE WOODLAND
AND ACCOMMODATION LAND.About 2½ miles of Salmon and Trout Fishing
in the River Irt

The whole extending to about

926 ACRES

For Sale by Auction in 21 Lots at
THE PARISH HALL, DRIGG
on TUESDAY, 30 JULY, 1946 at 2.30 p.m.
(unless previously sold by Private Treaty).Solicitors: MESSRS. ERNEST G. SCOTT & CO.,
31-2, Broad Street Avenue, Blomfield Street, E.C.2.Auctioneers: MESSRS. OSBORN & MERCER,
28b, Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

HERTS (4 Miles Berkhamsted)

Occupying a fine position in unspoilt country, some 500 feet
above sea level and commanding delightful views.A PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE
Approached by a Drive with Entrance Lodge.

3-4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Company's water and gas.

Two Cottages, Garage, Numerous Outbuildings.

The grounds are matured and inexpensive to maintain;
they include lawns with room for two tennis courts, garden
and playroom, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden,
orchard, etc., in all ABOUT 6 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £8,500. VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

(17,679)

A Lovely Old Tudor House in Glos

Occupying a fine position adjoining a golf course and
National Trust land, commanding magnificent views.COMPLETELY RESTORED AND NOW IN FIRST-
CLASS ORDER.

3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light, excellent water supply (mains avail-
able). Central heating.Fine Old Barn. Garage. Outbuildings.
Delightful pleasure gardens, grass terraces, ponds,
vegetable garden, orchards, woodland and pasture,
in all

ABOUT 39 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION.

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER,
as above.

GUILDFORD

Situate in a quiet position about 300 ft. above sea level, near
to an old village.

A Delightful XVth Century Farmhouse

with a wealth of old oak and in first-rate order

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms.

Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Garage for 2 cars.

The charming old gardens have been well maintained, and
there are lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, etc.,
in all ABOUT 1¼ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,707)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

DORSET

4 miles from Blandford. Easy reach of Salisbury. Important Freehold Residential and
Agricultural Estate.For Sale Privately or by Auction in Lots in September. (The house would be sold
with a small area.)

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Hanford House
Blandford

Original Jacobean house.

Set within old-world garden
and well-timbered
park. Many panellied room
and period features. 10
best bedrooms, staff rooms
8 modern bathrooms, fine
hall, 3 reception. Garages,
stabling, Home farm (at
present let) with good house
and farm buildings. Several
cottages. Valuable wood-
lands, about 750 ACRESBEAUTIFUL OLD 14TH CENTURY
HOUSE OF HISTORIC INTEREST

In lovely part of Sussex. About an hour from London.

In first-rate order and
beautifully appointed.
South aspect.9 bed and dressing rooms,
4 bathrooms, oak panellied
hall, 3 reception rooms.
Excellent domestic offices
with servants' hall.Fine music or dance room,
45 x 25, with musicians'
gallery.Central heating, main water,
electric light, h. & c. in all
principal bedrooms.3 cottages and excellent
outbuildings.

FOR SALE WITH 80 ACRES

Photographs and plan with owner's Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.8.

A perfect house all ready to step into.

Unique modern residence. Beautifully appointed and labour saving in every
detail. 6 bed, 3 well-fitted bedrooms, 3 delightful reception rooms opening on to garden.
Complete offices. Central heating. Independent hot-water supply. Large garage.
Attractive garden. Trust lease of about 80 years. Ground rent £75 per annum.
PRICE £25,000

For particulars of Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

TWO MILES SUSSEX COAST

300 ft. up on a southern slope with views to the sea.

Distinctive House of character in the Georgian style, in first-class order with
comfort and artistic charm. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large reception rooms, compact
offices. All main services. Central heating. 2 garages. Matured gardens and grounds.

In all about 7 ACRES FREEHOLD £10,500

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL
FARM. 30 ACRES

12 miles Gloucester. 8 miles Ross-on-Wye.

All rich feeding pasture. Bounded by
stream. Lovely position.

CHARMING RESIDENCE

3 reception, 8 bed, bath. Electric light, etc.
Farm buildings. Very low outgoings.

POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD £8,000

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

CHICHESTER, SUSSEX
2 miles Goodwood Race Course, 9 miles
Bognor.

Yachting centres at Bosham and Itchenor.

WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

Long drive approach. Lounge hall,
3 reception, 8 bed, 3 baths. Main electric,
water and gas. Garage. Cottage.

11 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND
BALDRY, as above.IN LOVELY SMALL PARK
NORFOLK80 miles London adjoining quaint old town.
Dignified and somewhat historical Resi-
dence of great character, approached by
short avenue. 4 rec., 8 or 10 bed., 3 bath-
rooms. Main electricity and water. Central
heating. Fine old garden and beautifully
timbered park.

16 ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £7,500

or might be sold with gardens only, about
3 Acres.

Immediate possession.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184,
Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Tel: Ken. 0152)

AT ALL TIMES

It is difficult to obtain properties in Berk-
shire, and especially the smaller type of
country residence, but we can offer just that
characteristic PROPERTY so much in de-
mand and situated in a most beautiful part.
It enjoys a secluded position 300 feet up
with south aspect, adjoining a Common, and
commands lovely views. It contains 3
reception, 6 bedrooms, bath, and has main
electric light, water by gravitation, and central
heating, garage, stabling, charming garden
with thousands of bulbs, bordered by a
clear running brook, orchard, and meadows,
in all 13 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,250

Excellent condition.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1779)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET THE CROSSWAYS, COBHAM

Edge of Orshott Heath and Fairmile Common. Frequent Southern Electric service to Waterloo.



Well-built modern Residence in lovely secluded position. Ideal for business man. 7 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electric light and water. Modern drainage.

GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGE.

Delightful gardens with pond, small paddock and woodland in all about 6 ACRES

For Sale by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, July 24, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately beforehand). Solicitors: Messrs. FOYER WHITE & PRESCOTT, 8, Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. Auctioneers: (LARGE GAMMON & EMERY, 71, High Street, Guildford (Tel.: 2266), or GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

IN AN UNIQUE POSITION ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS

Close to a village with station and 4½ miles from Haywards Heath.

This delightful old-fashioned Residence with modern conveniences, approached by a long drive and containing 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms and 10 bedrooms, excellent domestic offices with servants' sitting room.

Inexpensive gardens and grounds.

Well-arranged stable yard with stabling for 16, garages, useful buildings and 2 cottages.

High lying and rich pastureland in suitable enclosures with water laid on, in all about 40 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD with early POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

All further particulars of the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.2673)



F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

SURREY HILLS

In a good residential district, 2½ miles from East Croydon station. City and West End reached in 35 minutes.



ARCHITECT DESIGNED TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE

well equipped for labour saving. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, fitted wash basins, bathroom. Main services. Garage for 2 cars. Hard tennis court and well-timbered gardens.

1¼ ACRES

FREEHOLD £8,000

Golf course practically adjoins the property.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Reg. 2481.

RURAL SITUATION, NR. RUGBY

GEORGIAN HOUSE

Facing south, in old-world gardens with ornamental waters. 8 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. Well-fitted offices. Triplex range. Main services. Stabling. Garage and rooms. Paddock.

7½ ACRES

£7,750 FREEHOLD



F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

'Phone:
Cheltenham
53439 (2 lines)

'Phone:
Shrewsbury
2061 (2 lines)

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM
42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY

THE MANOR HOUSE, MORETON-IN-MARSH

A FINE OLD COTSWOLD RESIDENCE in perfect order, in the small town. 12 bedrooms (all h. and c.), 4 bath., and 4 reception. All mains. Central heat. Lovely garden and ample buildings. Ideal for private residence, high-class guest house, antique establishment, etc. Also BROADWAY HOUSE, adjoining, with 8 bedrooms (all h. and c.) 2 bath., and 2 reception rooms. All mains. Central heat. Aga cooker, and garden. Both properties with vacant possession. For sale privately or by Auction at an early date.—Auctioneers: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

By order of Major-General Sir Digby Shuttleworth.

PARKFIELDS, NEAR ROSS-ON-WYE

A CHARMING MINIATURE ESTATE OF 41½ ACRES, beautifully situated. Old stone House of character (7 bed., 2 bath., and 3 rec. rooms). Electric light. Central heat. Esse cooker. 2 excellent cottages. Stabling and farmery. Old-world gardens with stream and VERY VALUABLE HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE LAND intensely cultivated for fruit and vegetables, and yielding high income. Vacant possession. For Sale privately or by Auction on July 29.—Auctioneers: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

WILTSHIRE. £5,950

ATTRACTIVE OLD RESIDENCE near Westbury. 5 bed., 2 bath., 3 reception. Main electricity. Delightful old grounds and paddock. 2 ACRES.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

NEAR BRECON 1 MILE TROUT FISHING

FINE OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER. 13 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception. "Aga" cooker. Electric light. Central heating. Old gardens. 3 cottages, etc. 66 ACRES (LET). £7,000.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

OXON-GLOS. BORDERS £6,500

COTSWOLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER, secluded, in pretty village. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception (1 very large). Main electric and water. Garage, etc. Pretty garden ¾ ACRE.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

MID-HAMPSHIRE. 18 ACRES. £12,500

LOVELY WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE in beautiful country. 10 bed., 3 bath, main elec. Central heating. Aga cooker. Ample buildings. 2 Cottages. Fine old grounds.—Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861 Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

BUCKS. Iver village. PICTURESQUE 18TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 5-6 bedrooms. All main services. Garage and outbuildings. ¼ ACRE ENCLOSED GARDEN. FREEHOLD.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,642)

OXFORD 12 MILES. Charming Tudor Farmhouse, herring-bone brick and oak timbers, modernised and in excellent order. Hall, 2 reception, cloakroom, 2 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms. Main water and electricity. Telephone. Garage, stabling and outbuildings. Gardens and grassland 13 ACRES. £8,000 FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20,209)

SOMERSET. Five minutes walk station. Charming 15th-CENTURY HOUSE. Three reception, 2 bath, 5 bedrooms. All main services. Flower, fruit and vegetable gardens. 4,000 GUINEAS. Freehold. Possession September.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,613)

CITY MAN'S RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER. 6 ACRES. SURREY HILLS, 700 ft. up, mile station. A particularly attractive and well-built Modern Residence: Lounge hall, billiards room, 3 reception, 4 bathrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms. Main services, central heating, Esse cooker. Telephone. Garages, workshop, man's room, 2 excellent cottages. Delightful parklike grounds, en-tout-cas hard court, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchard, and pretty woodland. POSSESSION SEPTEMBER. FREEHOLD £15,000 or near offer.—TRESIDDER AND Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (9,281)

OXFORD 6 miles. Rural position, views to Chilterns. Excellent Residence: Hall, 4 good reception (one 40 x 18), 2 bathrooms, 7/11 bedrooms (5 h.c.). Electric light, central heating, telephone. Garages. Charming grounds, hard tennis court, iris and rose gardens, kitchen and fruit garden, orchard and paddock. 4½ ACRES.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,669)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.,

17, BLAUGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

A CHOICE SMALL AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Rural situation in Berks within 5 miles county market town.

A SPLENDID GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE

Modernised and tastefully appointed, fine range of buildings, 3 cottages, arable and pasture land intersected by stream, all within ring fence. Wide hall, cloaks, 2-3 sitting, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bath. Partial central heating, mains electric, and unfailing water pumped automatically. Syndicate shoot.

143 ACRES. FREEHOLD. £15,500

Recommended. WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

GEORGIAN COTTAGE 30 MINUTES LONDON

Unspoilt location in Surrey but handy for main line. In splendid condition with all mains and delightful gardens and prolific fruit. Hall, 3 sitting, 4 bed., bath. Garage. 1¼ ACRES. FREEHOLD. £5,750

WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

COTSWOLDS

600 ft. up, close to Minchinhampton Common and commanding magnificent views.

FINE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE of modern construction in excellent repair and with all conveniences. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Cottage. Garden. Main electricity, water. Central heating. Up to 15 acres. Secondary house and cottage if required. For Sale, Freehold, with Possession.

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, Stroud, Glos. Tel. 675/6
Est. 1772.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

FAVOURITE PART OF HERTFORDSHIRE. LONDON ABOUT 20 MILES. IDEAL FAMILY HOUSE

On high ground overlooking wooded valley of a noted Trout Stream. Station under 1 mile with frequent electric trains to the West End and City of London



FACING SOUTH-EAST

IMPOSING ELIZABETHAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Sumptuously equipped throughout. In perfect order. Polished oak flooring. Oak panelled walls. Beamed ceilings. 12 bedrooms, 4 splendid bathrooms. Panelled hall. Double drawing room in Adam style 52 ft. x 18 ft. 6 in. Elizabethan oak panelled dining room. Sun loggia and roof garden. Garage. Model farmery. 3 good cottages. Glasshouses. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Central heating.

Unusually beautiful gardens. Grass and hard courts. Bowling green. Croquet lawn. Orchards. Paddocks. Beautiful woodlands intersected by trout stream. Swimming pool. Rotunda. Tea cabin. Waterfall.



DOUBLE DRAWING ROOM

FREEHOLD FOR SALE with any area up to about **31 ACRES** to suit purchaser's requirements. **VACANT POSSESSION**

Personally inspected and strongly recommended as a unique opportunity by CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

SURVEYORS
AND VALUERS

EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS

(EDWARD A. SYMMONS, F.A.I., P.A.S.I.)
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JOHN A. JOHNS, F.V.I.

J. F. W. LOVEDAY, F.V.I., A.A.L.P.A.)
MAYFAIR 0016

SURREY

With 22 acres.



DAILY REACH OF TOWN, overlooking a forest.

8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage 2 cars, stabling. 2 tennis courts, orchard, paddock and kitchen garden, in all **22 ACRES. FREEHOLD £15,000.**—Apply, EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

SUSSEX

30 miles London.



A PERFECT GEM in reproduction Tudor style standing in a charming woodland setting. 4 bedrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Garage, central heating, main electricity and water, telephone. Delightful grounds of over **2½ ACRES.** Fully furnished and equipped. **PRICE £8,950 FREEHOLD.**—Apply, EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

In a woodland setting.



CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, 18 miles from London. On fringe of a golf course in most sought-after area. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, maid's room and excellent domestic offices. Also modern house for staff. Central heating. Garage, outbuildings. Grounds **¾ ACRE. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.**—Apply, Sole Agents, EDWARD SYMMONS & PARTNERS, as above.

By direction of the Trustees of H. S. Peacock, deceased.

NORFOLK

King's Lynn 7 miles. Dovenham Market 4 miles.

Part of the South Runciton Estate comprising the Freehold Agricultural and Sporting Property known as

LANE'S FARM

719 ACRES

(575 acres arable, 113 acres grass).

ATTRACTIVE FARMHOUSE

3 sets of well-equipped premises, 15 cottages, and including 13½ acres of thriving young woodlands.

Mainly with Vacant Possession.

For Sale by Auction in One Lot (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) at the Globe Hotel, King's Lynn, on Tuesday, September 3, 1946, at 3 p.m.

By direction of the Executors of Wm. C. Dickson, deceased.

PERTHSHIRE

Stirling 8 miles. Glasgow 36 miles. Edinburgh 45 miles.

THE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF GLASSINGALL

comprising

THE ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED MANSION, GLASSINGALL HOUSE, Grounds and Gardens and 70 acres of Woodlands, with Vacant Possession on completion of the purchase, and

CAIRNSTON AND GATESIDE FARMS

513 ACRES, let on lease expiring Martinmas, 1950, at a rent of **£320 A YEAR**

IN ALL ABOUT 605 ACRES

For Sale by Auction at **EDINBURGH** in **SEPTEMBER** (unless previously sold by Private Treaty).

Particulars from the Auctioneers:

Messrs. BIDWELL & SONS

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Head Office: 2 King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely and Ipswich, also at 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

Tel.:
32251 (2 lines)

C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I.

90, PRINCES STREET,
EDINBURGH

HATTON ESTATE, MIDLOTHIAN

AREA 161 ACRES



HATTON HOUSE

Eight miles west of
Edinburgh.

famous Midlothian Residence since 1653, containing 5 reception rooms, 21 bedrooms (in all), 7 bathrooms, etc. Electric light. Central heating. Garages, stables. In excellent condition.

Six cottages. 65 acres of parks, wooded policies, etc., also.

ORCHARDFIELD FARM OF 77 ACRES, LET ON LEASE

Apply Sole Agent: C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

DUMFRIESSHIRE

ABOUT 40 ACRES

Three reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, etc.

County water supply. Excellent walled garden. GARAGE and STABLING. Grass parks, lodge, cottage.

To be sold privately.



FISHING IN THE DISTRICT.

Sole Selling Agent: C. W. INGRAM, F.S.I., 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh

BOURNEMOUTH:

WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:

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ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENCES ON THE SHORES ON POOLE HARBOUR

SANDBANKS, NEAR BOURNEMOUTH

Perfectly situated facing the beautiful Poole Harbour and possessing extremely valuable and highly important frontage to the water. 5 miles from Bournemouth and the historic town of Poole.



**The magnificently situated Freehold
Marine Residence**

"NORTH HAVEN POINT"

8 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Also

Three particularly fine Building Sites adjoining (all with harbour frontage and uninterrupted views), and opposite **2¼ ACRES** extremely valuable Leasehold Building Land. All public services.

VACANT POSSESSION on completion of the purchase.



To be Sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on July 31, 1946, at 3 p.m.
Solicitors: Messrs. VANDERCOM, STANTON & Co., 35, Spring Gardens, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

FERRING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX COAST

Working about 4 miles. Goring Station (S.R. electric) 1½ miles.

**"OLD FLINT HOUSE," FERRING
CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE**



Set in peaceful grounds of about 3 ACRES.

5 principal bedrooms, 3 maids', 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, good domestic offices.

Garage. Gardener's cottage.

Price £8,750 Freehold.

VACANT POSSESSION.

All main services. Central heating. Telephone.

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OCCUPATION OR HIGH-CLASS GUEST HOUSE.
Further details apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 2277.

DORSET

Close to the County Boundary and to the borders of Hampshire and Wiltshire. Two miles from Fordingbridge, 12 miles from Salisbury.

**THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
ALDERHOLT LODGE**



of Regency character, situated in a delightful part of the County in charming rural country and having unobstructed extensive views from all parts including the New Forest. Seven bedrooms, fitted bathroom, boxroom, 3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Main water. Electricity available. Outbuildings. Productive, well-kept kitchen and pleasure gardens including herbaceous beds, pleasure lawn, rose beds, asparagus bed, soft and hard fruit bushes and trees.

The whole extending to an area of nearly

ONE ACRE

Vacant possession on completion.

To be Sold by Auction on the Premises on Wednesday, July 24, 1946 (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. WILSON & SONS, 93, Crane Street, Salisbury. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

**ON THE FRINGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL
NEW FOREST**

Occupying a magnificent position on high ground and commanding beautiful views from all principal rooms.

For Sale, this soundly constructed Modern Residence

Built under the supervision of a well-known architect and particularly planned to afford the maximum of sunshine obtainable.

6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, boxroom, lounge hall, lounge 37 ft. 9 in. by 20 ft., dining room, study, cloak room, excellent domestic offices. Co's electricity. Main water. Esse cooker. Garage for 4 cars. Stabling, kennels. Fine brick terrace forming veritable sun trap.

Tastefully laid-out gardens and grounds comprising formal rose garden and lily pond, rockeries, herbaceous borders, lawns, natural heath and woodland.



11 ACRES PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH

On the delightful Boscombe Manor Estate, Detached Modern Freehold Residence

Well constructed of brick and rough-cast, with slated roof, close to the sea and main shopping centre. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and offices. Excellent garage. All main services. Well matured garden with lawns, flower beds, and borders and crazy-paved paths.



VACANT POSSESSION, SEPTEMBER 29, 1946. PRICE £6,500 FREEHOLD

View by appointment through the Agents: Fox & Sons, 739, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, or 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

DORSET

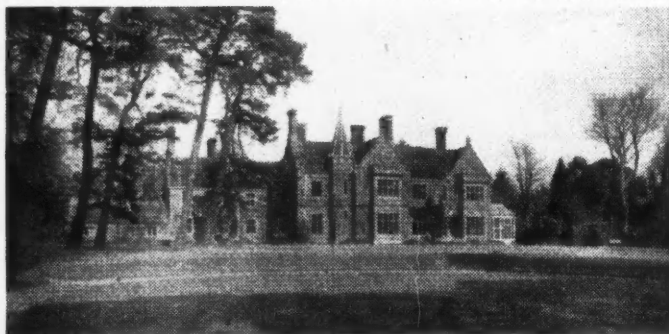
Two miles from Wareham, 10 miles from the popular coastal town of Swanage, 17 miles from Bournemouth.

The Valuable Freehold Residential Sporting and Agricultural Property

**"BINNEGAR HALL
ESTATE"**

Occupying a fine position with extensive views over the beautiful Isle of Purbeck and pleasantly situated well away from the road. The imposing stone-built Residence, erected in 1867, is very attractive in design and contains: 15 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, staircase hall, fine suite of 4 reception rooms, housekeeper's room, kitchen and complete offices. Main electricity. Picturesque entrance lodge. Fine range of stabling, garages, etc., chauffeur's cottage, 9 cottages. Binnegar Farm, with good house, excellent buildings and about **168 ACRES**.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Joint Agents: Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, or Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.



Beautifully timbered and well-kept gardens and grounds with wide spreading lawns, lovely flowering shrubs and trees, productive walled kitchen garden. Tennis court. Woodland and rhododendron growths, etc. Main electricity. Drainage to septic tank. Water supply. The whole comprising an area of nearly **520 ACRES**.

Included is a salmon pool in the River Frome and some trout fishing in the River Fiddle. A part of the residence, stables and some land is requisitioned by the military. Binnegar Farm is let to a good tenant. Some of the cottages are let and some are occupied by employees.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE REMAINDER, IN HAND, ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)
Telephone: Bournemouth 6300 (Five lines)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Weedo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

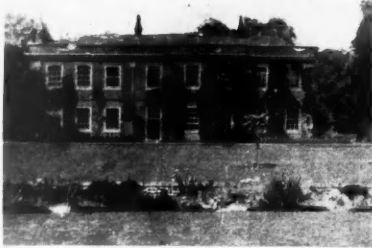
23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

WINCHESTER DISTRICT

FOR SALE FREEHOLD with about 170 ACRES

LOVELY RED BRICK FRONTED EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE
with period panelling and mantelpieces, completely modernised and in perfect order with recent painting and distemper.



Good hall and 4 reception rooms, 11-12 bedrooms (including 2 self-contained suites), 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. First-class water supply. Esse cooker. Charming flint-walled gardens with lovely trees. 2 service cottages. Farm of **108 ACRES** with superior modern house, dairy buildings and 2 cottages, at present let.

A particularly attractive property in every way.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (60,668)

HONEYHANGER, HINDHEAD

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

approached by a long drive within easy reach of bus route, shops, station, etc.



Lounge hall, two fine reception rooms, cloakroom, complete offices, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Double garage, workshop and playroom with four rooms over. Beautifully timbered grounds with well grown trees and shrubs. Tennis Lawn. Kitchen garden, etc.

In all about 19 acres, which

Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co. in conjunction with C. BRIDGE & SONS will submit to **AUCTION (unless sold by private treaty in the meantime)** at the Royal Huts Hotel Annexe, Hindhead, on **TUESDAY, JULY, 16th, 1946, at 3 p.m.**

EAST SUSSEX

CHARMING CHARACTER HOUSE WITH HOME FARM

Hall, 3 reception, office, 6-7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Farmhouse and cottage. Model buildings for attested herd.

ABOUT 112 ACRES

In excellent order. With possession of the whole.

PRICE £20,000



Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above (31,938)

By order of the Court.

SUSSEX-KENT BORDERS

DOWNASH, FLIMWELL, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

of **ABOUT 86 ACRES**

with ample farm buildings for pedigree dairy herd of about 40 head. Fine Modern Residence in Tudor Manor style of red brick with mullioned windows. Lodge. Four sitting rooms, 12 bed., 6 bath. Main electricity and central heating. Cottage over garage.

VACANT POSSESSION of house, grounds, farm buildings and one cottage.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) on Thursday, JULY 25, 1946, at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. BRACKETT & SONS, Tunbridge Wells, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (30,879)



FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central
9344/5/6/7

Established 1799
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

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BERKSHIRE

Neubury about 3 miles.

The important Country Seat

BENHAM PARK

Fine suite of entertaining rooms, 26 principal and secondary bedrooms, 7 bathrooms.

Ample staff accommodation.

Garages. Stabling. 8 cottages.



Pleasure and kitchen gardens. Well-timbered parklands with lake.

In all about **200 ACRES** (or smaller area if required).

TO BE LET

Furnished or unfurnished ON LEASE for a term of years.

Further particulars apply: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Central 9344.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR W.1.
(Regent 4685)

OVERLOOKING RICHMOND PARK



In a beautiful position only a few miles from Town. This delightful Period Style House in delightful garden of **2 ACRES**. Beamed lounge hall, drawing room, oak-panelled dining room, morning room. Excellent offices, maids' sitting room, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage for 2 cars. Tennis lawn, rockery. Kitchen garden. Vacant possession.

FREEHOLD £15,000

Specially recommended by the Owner's Agents, MAPLE & Co., as above.

SOUTHGATE, N.14

Just off the Green. Close to Tube station. Ideal for business men.

FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE Large hall, fine lounge, dining room, morning room, cloakroom. Excellent offices with maids' sitting room. 7 bedrooms, 2 fine bathrooms.

Central heating, panel fires, expensive fittings and in good decorative order. Enclosed yard with large garage, 3-stall stable. Pretty garden with rockery, fountain, rose garden, etc.

To be sold with Vacant Possession. Full details of the Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.



ESTATE

Kensington 1490
Telegrams:
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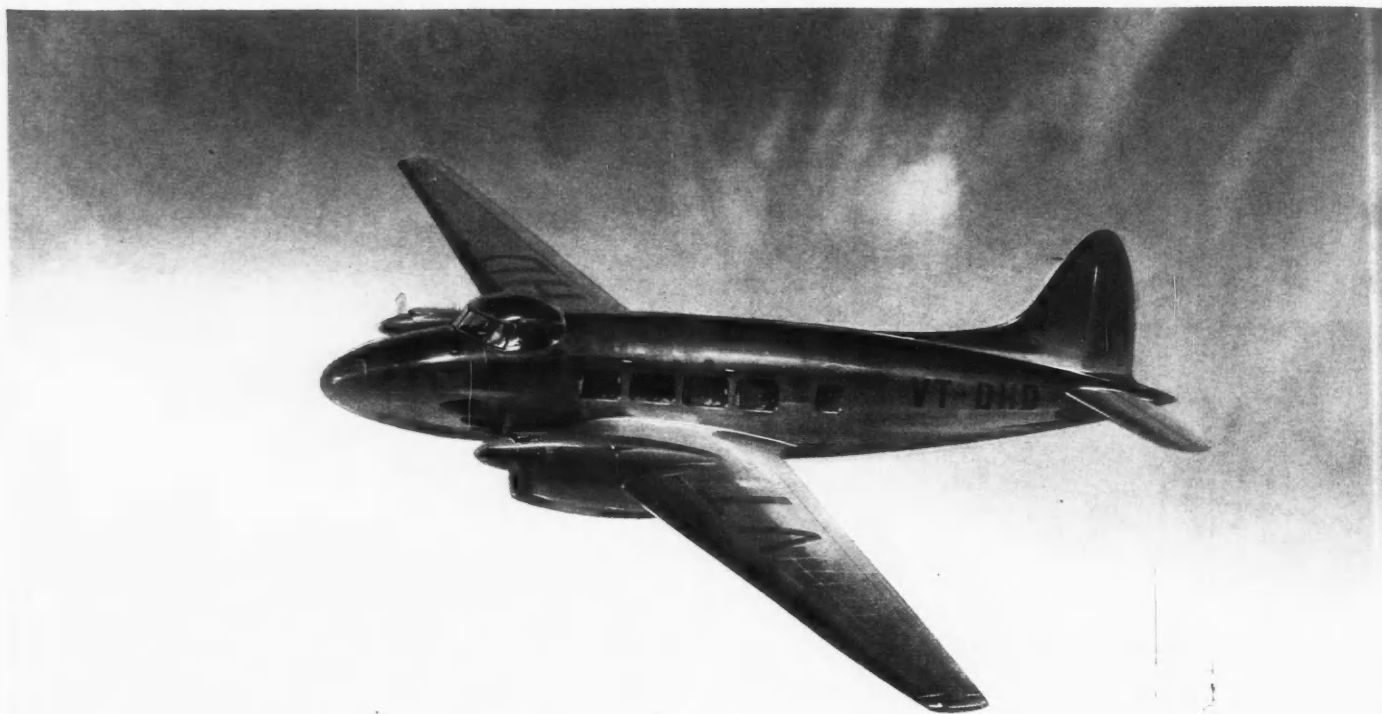


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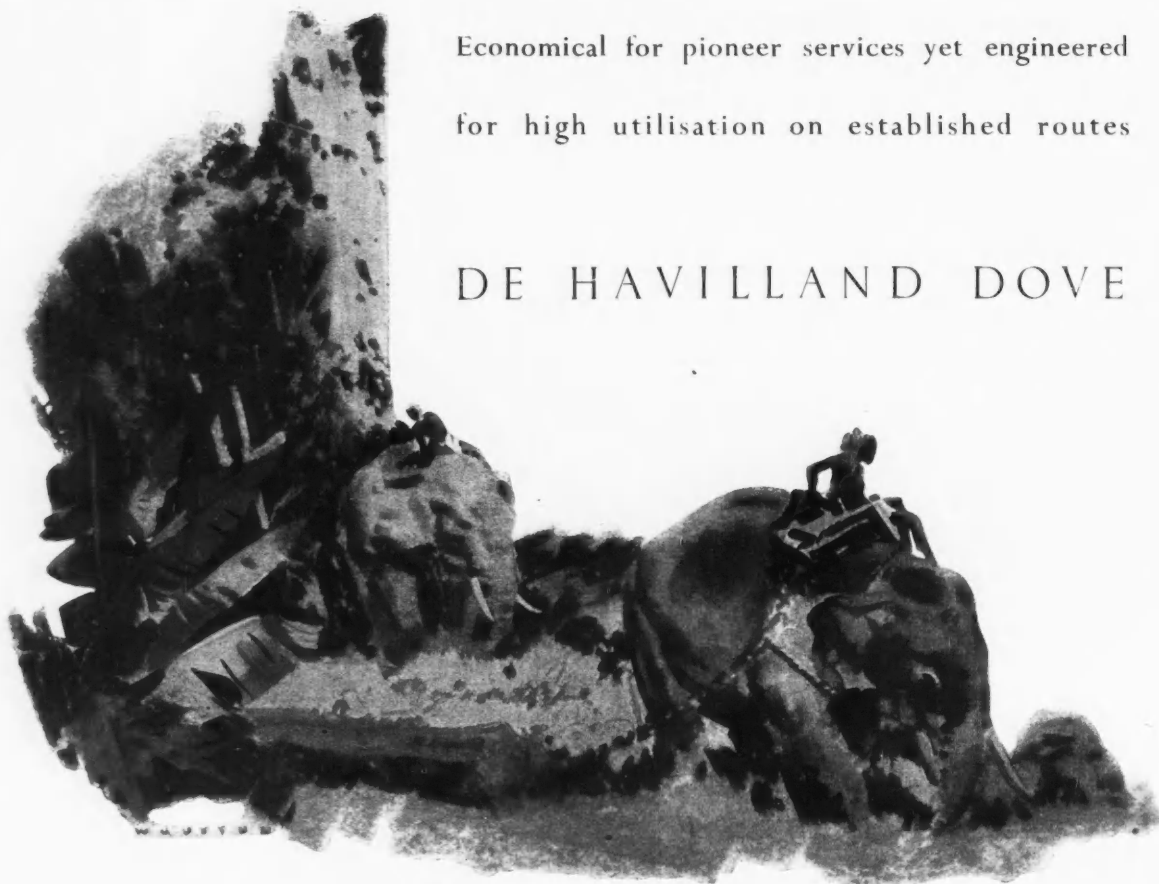
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EDITORIAL OFFICES:
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THE NEW CITY PLAN

A YEAR ago the Minister of Town and Country Planning rejected the Corporation's plan for the City of London on the implicit grounds of its unimaginative and insufficiently expert handling of the unique opportunity presented. Its chief weaknesses were failure to deal adequately with traffic, in spite of a great amount of street widening; a "façade" approach to the architectural aspect; and general neglect to consult expert opinion. The Interim Report just published has been produced by the two consultants then engaged, Dr. C. H. Holden and Professor W. G. Holford, though the Improvements and Town Planning Committee still register hesitation on some points in a covering letter to the Report.

The two authors have concentrated on establishing "a workable physical framework on the basis of which immediate, and long term, redevelopment schemes can be evolved" respectively. Consequently, they deal primarily with street lay-out, dividing their programmes into two stages, 1946-55, and 1955-75. They assume that traffic will double in volume in 30 years, but that a total day population slightly smaller must be envisaged than before the war, both as a probability and for the sake of improvements. Generally they agree with the zoning of offices and warehouses recommended in the earlier Report, though with modifications. However, their approach to architectural control is fundamentally different, preferring "freedom of treatment and massing in large volumes, with emphasis on a high standard of day-lighting," rather than rigid regulations of height and façade, except in the vicinity of St. Paul's. A subsequent report will illustrate "the variety of form and lay-out possible on typical City blocks."

Against this background, the new streets are their outstanding proposals. The two east-west streets, on the lines of London Wall and Upper Thames Street, link to form an inner ring round the City proper, thus relieving the centre; the new north-south road connects Cripplegate to the Cannon Street-Queen Victoria Street junction; and the new Square, projected at the latter point, provides a fresh hub for the City. Treatment of St. Paul's precincts adopts the Dean and Chapter's scheme with traffic carried along Carter Lane on its southern verge to the new Square. This Square, which would largely preserve the wonderful view of St. Paul's from the south-east, opened up by bombing, and which should be architecturally designed, would serve a double purpose: it would create a new and real centre of the City, equi-distant from St. Paul's, the Bank and Guildhall; and, by being sufficiently large to deal with the intersection of the main internal traffic routes, would further relieve the present

congestion at the Bank and other nodal points. Gradual widening of other main thoroughfares is contemplated, but in between them the existing "precincts" appear to be retained.

The first impression given by the new proposals is, in short, a nice balance between the visionary and the conservative, the innovations essential for the City's continued vitality and the traditional character of London. The plan is only a sketch; all its proposals—notably the high level roads shown over Smithfield and Upper Thames Street, and the Thames embankment for pedestrians only—need further elucidation; the plentiful subterranean car-parks indicated, and the possibility of fly-over road junctions, must be worked out more fully. But it is a plan that looks as though it will work and on which work can be put in hand forthwith.

JULY

*THE privet smells too sweet,
And the syringa.
Now the clear cuckoo fumbles his repeat,
He should not linger.*

*Die, passion-hearted peonies,
Bestrew the lawn.
Come rounding apples on the orchard trees
And come ripe corn.*

FRANCES CORNFORD.

THE NATIONAL TRUST'S APPEAL

PERHAPS it is not surprising that that peculiarly English institution, the National Trust, should, at a time when seemingly unlimited money is being voted for the nationalisation of almost everything, have reached what the Master of Trinity calls a crisis in its financial affairs. Individuals have to pay for the war, and for the vast army of officials apparently necessary for every project of socialisation. Of those who have a true sense of the value of things of beauty and historic interest, few can have much money to spare. Two hundred and thirty in every million, however, is far too low a proportion, and there must be many more who could afford to support with membership subscriptions, if not with benefactions, an organisation which they undoubtedly believe in, but whose difficulties they do not, perhaps, quite understand. The essence of the Trust's work for the nation lies in its independence of Government control, and fortunately this is understood by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who, while he has announced his intention to seek Parliamentary approval for a pound for pound contribution to the Trust's Appeal Fund, has made it clear that he does not want the Trust to be controlled by the State, which would be the inevitable result of any system of annual grants. The present situation of the Trust is quite simple. Since 1939, the area of its properties has increased from 49,000 acres to 115,000, and the number of separate properties has grown from 500 to 900 in the same time. Salaries, wages and costs of repairs have increased meanwhile, and the pre-war balance of the Trust's finances has naturally been upset. In addition, there are six years' arrears of repairs to be overtaken. Properties are coming in fast—too fast to be comfortable—and the object of the present appeal is to enable the Trust to manage them without bankruptcy. It is not, at the moment, a question of buying more properties, but of administering efficiently those which are given or bought by others. "Large benefactions" to the Trust when they are announced no doubt give the impression that its financial assets are rapidly expanding. But, the properties being inalienable, the chief increase is in responsibilities.

LEARNING TO SEE

IT is encouraging that one member of the Government at least, the Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Education, feels passionately about seeing. Mr. Hardman, speaking to the Council for Visual Education, gave it as his conviction that the atrophy of the power and enjoyment of sight is one of the fundamental causes of the *malaise* and boredom in modern society. It was part, he said, of a vast cultural breakdown originating in industrialism, affecting

thought and speech as well as religion and art, and reflected in the collapse everywhere of our visual environment. He quoted Professor Whitehead as suggesting that the lack of proper, that is seemingly, environment, causes a loss, to every member of the community, of balance and vitality and happiness. It is a tall order to redress so serious a state of affairs, if such is the case—and, comparing England as it is to the England of only a century ago, it is difficult to deny. But a beginning at least can be made by children being encouraged to use their eyes for enjoying or criticising what they see. At the outset, however, they are unlikely to develop visual perception in the depressing hideous school buildings in which most of them have to spend their most impressionable years. Much can be done by developing the gift of drawing and colouring natural to all children, but it is probably true that there is a close connection between natural taste and the quality of school buildings. In Western nations, where art is living and popular—Sweden, Switzerland and Holland for instance—the schools are almost uniformly of attractive design, and vice versa.

A NEAR THING AT LUDLOW

AN example of what results from the lack of visual perception is aptly provided by a proposal of the Highways and Estates Committee of the Ludlow Borough Council to demolish the exquisite Georgian Butter Cross at the head of the beautiful main street in their lovely little town, in order to form a traffic centre. The building, it will be remembered, figured prominently in the photographs of Ludlow recently published in *COUNTRY LIFE*, when it was established that a little-known Cheshire architect, William Baker, designed what was described as the culminating feature of the most beautiful street in England. Fortunately, a majority of the Council were fully alive to the folly and ignorance of the proposal, and it was rejected. One councillor sensibly said that, after all, Ludlow Castle is only a heap of stones, fulfilling no practical purpose—except to attract thousands of visitors to Ludlow—and might equally well be demolished on the grounds advanced by the Committee. Equally, the solution of traffic problems, not only in Ludlow but elsewhere, is not to pull out the heart of a town, but to by-pass the bottleneck. In any case, for a town so famous as Ludlow for its architectural wealth and beauty to destroy one of its treasures at this time of day would be not only vandalism but waste of good money.

FRUIT FACTS

RIPENESS is all? Certainly it is much—it is more than usual—in these times when there is no cream and little or no sugar for strawberries and raspberries. Happy the countrymen who can wait for their fruit to ripen fully, for townsmen must suffer from the fact that most fruit is picked unripe enough to travel to market without injury. Hence a multiplicity of wry mouths and a shortage of "those antiquated cherries, full of sugar-cracks," which Keats loved. Cherries, incidentally, being at once a long-term tree crop and mostly unsuitable for jam-making, have not suffered like strawberries and raspberries from the war. Further, cherries and desiccated gooseberries have risen in the order of desirable things because neither seems to call for cream or sugar. One unpleasant fact we might as well face now, as gracefully as we can: though next summer may well bring rather more strawberries and raspberries and a sufficiency of sugar, the prospects of having any cream before 1948 seem negligible. Indeed, it may be 1950 before supplies are back to the standard of 1939, so we can smile at some of the mediæval advice.

*Beware at eve of crayme of cowe, and also of the goote because it is too late
Of strawberries and hurtleberries with the colt joncate.*

Hurtleberries (*alias* whortleberries, bilberries, whinberries) should be as plentiful as ever on the moors, and very good pies and jam they make, but the demand so rose during the war that pickers who ignored the price control order could earn as much as 70s. a day!

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

ONE hears and reads constantly of the "three-fly-only" angler who saves himself quite an amount of worry, time and space by carrying with him on a fishing day no more than three patterns of flies. I have never yet had the courage—or perhaps confidence is the better word—to join the ranks of these conservatives, but many seasons on our southern chalk streams have caused me to think that we pay far more attention to the exact pattern of fly than is necessary, and that on nine days out of ten the trout when in a taking mood will accept any one of the "three-fly-only" angler's offerings irrespective of the insect on the water. As nowadays there never seems to be enough insect on the water to cause a real rise, the argument in favour of three patterns only would seem to be stronger than ever.

* * *

I HAVE never quite made up my mind what patterns I would pin my faith to if I became a real convert to the three-fly creed, but I think the March brown would be one of them. I have recollections of many good, but pernickety, trout seen during the spasmodic rises of late summer, which have fallen to the robust charms of this harbinger of early and chilly spring after constant refusals of more seasonable offerings. I do not know what it is that makes this fly attractive, but imagine it is due to the life-like way in which, owing to its generous hackle, it sits on the surface of the water. I think most dry-fly anglers are agreed that trout are colour-blind, but that like colour-blind people they can detect shades and have a very keen eye for outline, and that the March brown, despite its cream and rich brown suiting, may look to a colour-blind trout exactly like one of the many varieties of olives, or possibly one of the gnats. The determining factor no doubt is the easy natural cock of the fly on the water, and, if we dry-fly anglers had better eyesight than most of us possess, we should no doubt realise that the persistent refusal of the correct fly for the day is due solely to its being presented badly, and that owing to its sparse hackle it is floating with a sharp list to port or starboard, or half-submerged and down over its Plimsoll mark.

In other days a fly which would certainly have figured in my three is the tup, but this pattern would seem to have gone out of fashion now with the trout, and consequently with the angler. I believe the lure originated in Dorset, for it is made from ram's wool, and in Dorset the ram is, or was, known as the tup. When first it came into use—somewhere in the 'nineties, I think—it was an instantaneous and remarkable success, but, like that of film stars, its popularity was ephemeral, and there is little demand for it now either by the trout or by customers from the tackle-maker.

* * *

THE most successful fisherman on the Dorchester Club water on the Frome, the late General Hannay, was a "one-fly-only" fisherman. His fly, which was his own invention and is known as Hannay's fancy, is a hackle fly of an indeterminate grey colour, which has some resemblance to both the tup and the half-stone. During the latter part of General Hannay's life he used no other fly in spring, summer or autumn, and in all those years he headed the list of members of the Club for the total bag of the season.

Despite all the arguments in favour of the "three-fly-only" school of thought on chalk-streams I do not think this rule applies to wet-fly fishing on lough or loch where normally one uses a tail fly with two droppers, as on days when trout are taking well it will



Peter Hill

ON THE PEMBROKESHIRE COAST: PWLL GWAELOD, NEAR DINAS HEAD

be found that practically every fish has risen to one pattern to the exclusion of the other two. Frequently also it is a case, when there are two rods in the boat, that one will be having constant sport while the other flogs the water without result, and this inequality will be at once rectified when the luckless one puts on the popular fly of the day. The explanation of this is probably that under water a trout can distinguish patterns and shades far more easily than it can when it has to look upwards at a floating lure, the outlines of which are blurred and distorted by the refraction of light.

* * *

A SHORT time before the war there was released a Nature film of a day in a trout's life in which one saw things from a fish-eye's point of view, and it was most disturbing to the angler as he realised that the unfortunate trout had much to put up with, or up with which to put, if one prefers one's English in "tight creaking boots." The reflection on the water of a quite ordinary plus-foured fisherman with an 8-ft. rod was distorted into a horrific monster suggestive of a heavily-bearded Poseidon with uplifted trident, and a small gnat looked like a menacing dragon-fly with a double sting in its tail. When a portion of the floating insect penetrated the actual surface of the water further frightful manifestations occurred with far-reaching effects, and one could not help feeling that the trout must be a gallant fellow indeed to take a chance with anything artificial, considering the horrible distortions of natural objects.

* * *

IN those far-off Victorian days, when Kipling wrote the lines which end with "And the epitaph drear: 'a Fool lies here who tried to hustle the East,'" the suggestion that the Orient generally was slow to move and loath to adopt modern improvements was based on a solid foundation of truth, but I am doubtful if the same could be said to-day. The internal combustion engine, in the form of the car and the lorry, seems to have been the thin end of the wedge which opened up the East for Western inventions. To-day, even in the isolated oases of Arabia and Libya, the wireless set is a recognised feature in the *gawahs* (coffee shops), the sewing machine is firmly established in the harems and every village tailor's shop, and modern pumping plants operate at important wells. In the Nile Valley, incidentally, there is a marked preference for the horizontal type engine as opposed to the vertical, the argument

being—and it is so sound I cannot think of an answer to it—that an engine, which has to kick one leg all day long, gets less tired, if it does it lying on its back, than if it has to stand up.

Over the question of modern methods of agriculture, new fruits and vegetables, and improved strains of livestock, the East even now is slow to follow Occidental ideas and, this being the case, I have never been able to understand why, way back in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the contact with Europe was far less than it is to-day, consisting probably of one ship filled with buccaneering commercial travellers a year, three things which emanated from America in the first place established themselves firmly all over the Orient. The most popular of these is tobacco, and I know that this was first introduced from Virginia to the Eastern Hemisphere by Sir Walter Raleigh *circa* 1600, as my grandmother told me when I was a little boy how Raleigh's house-parlourmaid had thrown a bucket of water over him when she found him smoking in his study. I gather that my grandmother thought the house-parlourmaid was quite right in her action, and that this was the correct treatment for anyone found smoking in the house. In a little over a hundred years—a very short period for the East—pipe-smoking was as popular among the Arabs as was coffee-drinking, and in very conservative Siam, which tried to shut itself off from the Orient, cigar-smoking became so general that even the women of the harems were usually to be seen with a cheroot worn Winston-fashion.

* * *

THE two other importations from the American Continent which were instantly welcomed in the Orient are the turkey and the Muscovy duck, and both these birds will be found in such numbers in every isolated village of the Middle East that, when one knows how extremely conservative the Arab is about new cultivations and Western livestock, it is extremely difficult to realise that these birds are not indigenous to the land. One can understand the popularity of the turkey, a bird which yields from twelve to twenty pounds of first-class white meat in about nine months and is seldom sick or sorry in a warm, dry climate, but it is not so easy to see the good points of the Muscovy duck, or wherein his charms lie. He seems very uncertain about them himself, seeing that he always speaks about them in an apologetic hushed whisper.

RUSSIA'S NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

By SIR E. JOHN RUSSELL

THE U.S.S.R. is *par excellence* the land of planning. Nowhere else has the planning body sufficient courage to publish its targets five years ahead, or sufficient authority to ensure that the plan shall be duly executed. The first Five-Year Plan started in 1927, and the latest was adopted by the Supreme Soviet at its session on March 18, 1946. It sets out the targets for 1950, but not, however, for the intervening years. It covers the whole range of Soviet activity, agricultural, industrial and social or cultural, but I shall deal only with the agricultural part.

The declared object of the Plan is "to

	Total area	Indus- sown.	Market Grain.	Fod- trial crops.	Fod- trial crops.
Plan for 1941 ...	157	111	12.0	11.4	22.5
Plan for 1950 ...	158.4	105.7	11.8	12.4	28.3

There is a fall of just over 5 million ha. of grain and a somewhat greater rise in area of fodder crops.

These two changes have long been proceeding in Russian agriculture. The proportion of sown land under grain has long been falling; in 1913 it had been 90 per cent.; by 1938 it was 75 per cent.; and for the 1950 Plan it is to be 67 per cent. only. The proportions under technical and market garden crops remain unchanged at

are grasses, clover, and lucerne. These are used green or as hay or silage. There are also root crops.

The extension of these fodder crops has meant, of course, that rotations are being more commonly adopted. This has long been advocated by the Russian agricultural scientists and especially by the late Professor Williams, who taught Russian farmers the virtues of grass in the rotation. The agricultural scientists expect the process to go still further. At the Saratov Experiment Station, for example, a nine-year shift is practised, with three years in lucerne and only four, i.e. 45 per cent. of the area, in grain.

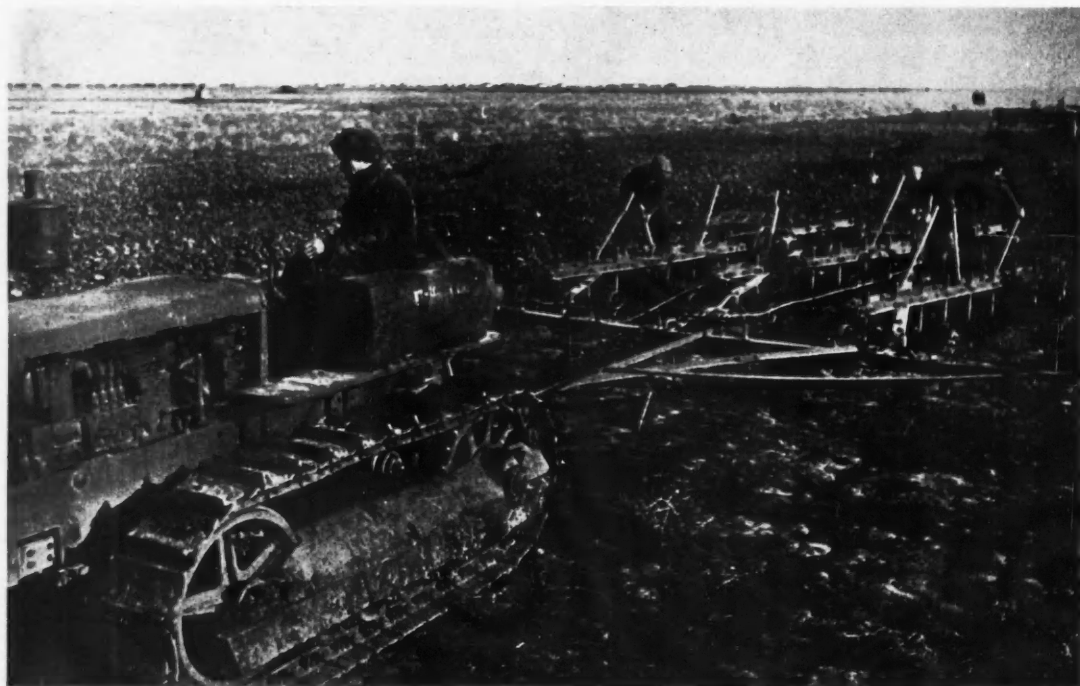
For the 1950 Plan the figures correspond closely to a six-field system, four in grain, one in fodder crops and one divided equally between market garden and industrial crops. These figures are for the U.S.S.R. as a whole; they are, however, about the same for both the Russian Federation (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukraine, which between them contain 82 per cent. of the entire sown area.

It is expected that the total production of grain will increase to a greater extent than the area. The Plan prescribes an average grain yield of 9.6 cwt. per acre (12 centners per ha.). This is not impossible for the U.S.S.R.; actually it was almost attained in 1937, the best harvest for many years. More usually the yields have been of the order of 7 or 8 cwt. per acre, but much depends on the snow and its melting, on proper rainfall and absence of scorching winds in July.

The great increase in area of fodder crops, and the improvement of the natural pastures by phosphates ordered in the Plan, are not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the numbers of livestock. In spite of the animals brought in by the newly-

acquired territories, the Plan for 1950 does not envisage any great advance on the 1938 figures in Stalin's Report for 1939: (Numbers in millions)

	Cattle.	Goats.	Pigs.	Horses.
1938 ...	63.2	102.5	30.6	17.5
Plan for 1950	65.3	121.5	31.3	15.3



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One of those devastated by the Germans and now returning to full productivity

rehabilitate the devastated regions of the country, to recover the pre-war level in industry and agriculture, and then considerably to surpass that level." It is laid down that the total farm produce of 1950 shall be "27 per cent. above the 1940 figure," but the details given do not show how that figure is reached or what it means.

The total area sown to all crops in 1950 is to be 158.4 million ha.¹ as compared with 151 million ha. in 1940; the Plan for 1941 had been 157 million ha., but it seems unlikely that this figure was actually reached; even at the end of the third year the rate of fulfilment was somewhat too slow. The sown area had been steadily increasing since agriculture settled down after the stormy years of the Revolution and its succeeding troubles. In 1929 it had been 118 million ha. only, but for the next ten years it increased on the average by nearly 2 million ha. per annum, a rise which was about paralleled by the rise in population; then by 1940 it sharply increased by 14 million ha. corresponding with the large additions of territory resulting from the war. Worked out per head of population, however, the sown area still stands at about 1.8 acres per head as it did in 1937 and in 1913.

The present Five-Year Plan is therefore not directly comparable with the first two Plans, but only with the Plan for 1941. With this there is a close agreement in regard to areas; they are, in millions of ha. :—

about 8 per cent. each—at which they stood in 1933. The great change will be in the area under fodder crops; in 1913 they had formed only 2 per cent., while in the 1950 Plan they are to be 18 per cent. of the sown area. This is perhaps the most important development in Russian agriculture in recent years. The usual fodder crops



SOWING WHEAT ON THE KOMMUNA COLLECTIVE FARM IN THE ASHKHABAD DISTRICT OF SOVIET TURKMENISTAN

¹ 1 hectare = 2.47 acres. Those who prefer to think in acres can make an approximate mental calculation by multiplying by 10 and dividing by 4.



MEN AND WOMEN WORKING TOGETHER DURING THE THRESHING OF THE RYE HARVEST ON THE KRASNY PUTILOVETZ COLLECTIVE FARM AT KURSK

One reason for the small difference may be the great destruction of animals by the Germans, which must take some time to recover. As elsewhere, the horses are falling in number; in 1916 there were 35·8 millions of them.

In consequence of the additional supplies of fodder crops without a corresponding increase in animal population the animals can be made more productive. The Plan decrees that the average yield of milk per cow shall be raised 67 per cent. above that of 1945 (though it is not stated what the average yield was then),² and that the fattening of cattle before slaughter shall be extensively practised.

The Plan also deals with the position of the collective farms. By 1950 they are to have 80 per cent. of the sown land (omitting the three Baltic States and Moldavia, for which no figures for collective farms are given), 90 per cent. of the industrial crops, 86 per cent. of the grain, 75 per cent. of the fodder crops, but only 43 per cent. of the market garden and melon crops. The rest is largely in the hands of the State farms, and individual and group allotments run by factory and office workers. The collective farms tend to capture the grain and industrial crops, for which they are well suited, while State farms near the big cities tend to go in for dairying and market garden crops. The collective farms are to have nearly 60 per cent. of the sheep, but only about 40 per cent. of the pigs and cattle, which, however, have long been largely owned by the peasants themselves.

Considerable technical advances have been made with the industrial crops—sugar-beet, cotton, flax, etc. By 1950 the average yield of sugar-beet is to be 7½ tons per acre; this figure is high; in the record season of 1937, the Ukraine, the chief sugar-beet region of the U.S.S.R., had an average yield of 6·9 tons per acre. The yield of flax fibre is to be 3·2 cwt. per acre; the length of the fibre is to be improved.

Mechanisation is to be improved and, for the cultivation of the 158 million ha. of sown land (395 million acres) in the five years 1946-50, the Machine and Tractor Stations are to be re-equipped and 325,000 "tractors and agricultural machines" are to be delivered to the farms.

Figures are also given for the quantities of

meat, butter, sugar and fish to be produced in 1950. They are, in millions of tons, 2·39 of sugar, 1·28 of meat, 0·27 of butter, and 2·19 of fish. Assuming, as seems probable, a population of 210 millions in 1950, these quantities work out per head per annum at approximately 25 lb. of sugar, 13½ lb. meat, nearly 3 lb. butter and 23 lb. fish. The figures for sugar, butter and fish resemble those for consumption in 1937-8, but the meat figure is incomplete because it presumably takes no account of the peasants' own animals slaughtered for their own consumption.

The Plan is bold and courageous, and assumes increased yields of milk and crops. But

the most strenuous efforts will certainly be made to carry it through. The Government has at its command vast powers of "direction" and the most wonderful propaganda machinery in the world. From early school-days the children are brought up in a fervent spirit of glowing patriotism and in the firm belief that theirs is the most progressive country in the world. And if, even after all these years, the Plan still finds it necessary to insist that "Greater discipline shall be exercised by the collective farms in discharging their obligations to the State in respect to delivery of farm produce," we may be sure that all necessary steps will be taken to that end.



THE KUBAN PLAINS IN THE SOUTH OF THE U.S.S.R. ARE AMONG THE WORLD'S RICHEST AGRICULTURAL REGIONS. The large-scale operations produce results such as this mound of grain which dwarfs the women workers engaged in drying it

² In 1938 it was 240 gallons per cow. In the Plan for 1937 it was to have been 300 gallons. Yields are much lower than ours owing to natural as well as other causes.

MEMORIES OF THE HORSE-DRAWN STEAMER

By DAVID GREEN

ABOVE a fire-station in the city of Oxford there is a large room, known as the Club Room, that is apt to spring surprises. Look in there of an evening for a game of billiards, for instance, when the room is crowded. Suddenly a loud bell over the door may start ringing and in a matter of seconds you will find yourself alone, your match unfinished, your opponent gone.

Abandoning your cue, you may take a look at the walls of the room—what you can see of them, for they are hung to the ceiling with pictures and framed photographs (seventy-one in all), and there would doubtless be more were it not for a large, glass-fronted corner cupboard which appears to contain nothing but silver challenge cups. Look again and you see on the top shelf a massive dog-collar studded with brass and with the following jingle carefully engraved:

*Stop me not when on the jog,
For I am "Joe," the Fireman's Dog.*

"Who remembers Joe?" I asked of the company, there one day. Everyone was most helpful. Joe had carried messages, said one; ah and roused the horses, added another. Yes, and the firemen, too, he shouldn't wonder, laughed a third. But, oh no, none of them had known the dog; that was long, long ago. The man I wanted, they all agreed, was Charlie Archer. And where would I find him? Down in the boat-builder's workshop beside Folly Bridge.

The upper room where Charlie Archer—a white-haired craftsman with alert blue eyes—was varnishing a punt was very different from his former haunt, the historic Club Room. Instead of billiards-table—punts on trestles, and towering piles of lifebelts; instead of pictures—large cobwebbed windows overlooking a jetty where, at that moment, an undergraduate in shorts was climbing into his single-sculler.

"Built every class of boat on the river," admitted the ex-fireman, "yes, including the 'varsity'."

"And what kind of wood for that?" I asked.

"Cedar."

"And for skiffs?"

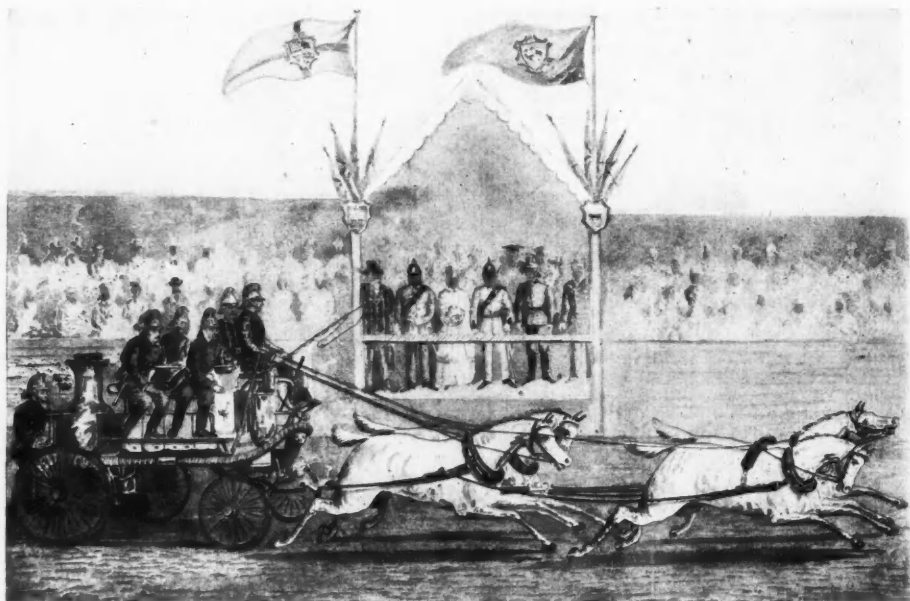
"Mahogany. Same for the sides of a punt; yellow pine for the bottom. Oars are spruce, but of course that's a skilled job on its own."

Then I remembered what I had come for; and yes, he recollected Joe well. "All the old Oxford people did," but, oh dear no, the dog had never done anything so useful as to rouse horses or carry messages. "Barking his bloomin' head off at the horses" was more in Joe's line and getting to a fire even if it meant breaking a chain and leaping a stable door. A powerful beast of the Alsatian type, there seems no doubt of his popularity and fame as an Oxford character, but for the urgent nature of his business, implied by the legend on his collar, there appears to have been no foundation.

It was only when the boat-builder began talking of himself that I realised what a much more interesting story than Joe's I had chanced on.

"Never say you joined before you were twenty," the Chief Officer had cautioned him in 1890 when as a lad of eighteen, he joined the Oxford Volunteer Fire Brigade (founded 1870). From the start the new recruit did well. "But then," he added, "I was silly and went courting instead of turning up to drills." Even so, he managed to win the Chief Officer's Cup!

"But going to a fire," he went on with a chuckle, "we called that a holiday. You see, we were all independent of everybody. We all had our jobs and downed tools at a moment's notice. There was myself, a boat-builder. Another volunteer was a wine merchant, another a mason, and so on. I might be varnishing a boat like this when I'd hear the bell and dash out. The Game Cock, as our 'steamer' was called, wouldn't stop for us, of course, but the brake-



THE GALLOP PAST OF THE OXFORD FIRE BRIGADE AT THE JUBILEE DEMONSTRATION ON MAY 30, 1887

A contemporary water-colour presented to the Brigade by Thomas Green, the Superintendent

men'd slow the horses down as they came to the bridge and I'd make a dash for the back and climb over the top. It was a tricky business.

"The 'steamer' might leave the station with only two men aboard, but by the time we reached the job we might have seven or eight. We never lacked volunteers, and whenever there was a job they were all dead keen to go. I don't think many towns could boast of that."

"How many horses did you use?"

"Two in the town, four for a job out in the country. You can still see the hooks in the appliance-room ceiling where the harness hung,

leading horse went down the steps almost into the toll-house, while the other three piled up against the gate with me on top of them. We were all properly muddled up with bloomin' horses, but we soon sorted ourselves out, only to find we none of us had the money to pay the toll. Still, they let us through at last, and we were there at the blanket factory all night. The toll had delayed us, of course, but we stopped the fire from spreading."

Indeed, a dash out into the country on a horse-drawn engine seems always to have been particularly hazardous. "There was that farm job at Islip, for instance," as Mr. Archer went on to tell me, "on Christmas Eve. We soon put that out from the pond and made for home. But it was still snowing so heavy we couldn't see our way. The hose-van toppled into the ditch and the pump after it. I thought at one time we'd be there for our Christmas dinner."

No wonder the Brigade gave notice, in 1895, that they "might possibly be compelled to confine their services to the preservation of the City alone, and absolutely decline going to any fire in the country, more especially as these country fires are so much more damaging to the plant than any fire in the City."

Even within the city boundaries however, and even at such a decorous function as a Jubilee demonstration in the parks (May, 1887), horses were apt to let one down. On that occasion the grey drawing the University Press's brakeless manual broke away during the gallop past and dashed into the grandstand containing Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark. No one was hurt. The demonstration, by the way drew a thousand firemen and their appliance from no fewer than eighty brigades in all part of the country. One can only hope that they left adequate cover for the home town before setting out!

Nor did the old-timers—the men of Oxford who had fought the city's fires with privately-owned engines before 1870—go unrepresented. Their delegation consisted of one very old man in full uniform: blue tunic with silver buttons the size of half-crowns, white duck trousers, and a tall beaver hat.

One more question occurred to me. How did they get the fire going to work the steamer? (It is said that the fire-engine at full steam was often mistaken for the fire itself, so black and dense was its smoke.) "We laid the fire upside down," was the surprising answer, "coal first,



THE COLLAR OF JOE, THE FIREMAN'S DOG, preserved in a room above an Oxford fire-station

though with the hose-tender-escape the collars hung from the ladders. All you had to do, on the alarm, was let the things drop on to the horses and join the snap-hooks underneath."

"Did the horses get excited?"

"No, I wouldn't have said so. They got used to it, you see, and anyway they never saw much of the fire. We soon had them out of the shafts when we arrived, so as we could man-handle the pump just where we wanted it."

I wondered if there had been accidents. "Yes," he said, putting the finishing touches to the punt, "there was that time at the toll-bridge, on our way to a bigish job at the blanket factory."

"What happened then?"

"Well, we raced across the bridge. It was night-time, and the toll-gate was shut. There were six of us aboard, and we all blew our whistles but nothing happened. No one opened the gate, and as we couldn't pull up in time the

then wood, and shavings on top. Then, when we were within about a hundred yards of the job, we just put a match to our fire and, thanks to the strong draught as we went along, by the time we'd got there and unshipped the hose, the pressure'd be up ready for pumping."

I thanked the boat-builder and walked back to the fire-station where, in the Club Room, I looked at some of the seventy-one pictures and faded photographs with a new interest. I even dug out a book, a small, dull-looking red book, compiled and published in 1894 by one Alderman Green, an ironmonger, who was then the energetic and versatile Captain of the Brigade. And what a comprehensive book this *Fires in Oxford* is!

Beginning with the year 99, when the Danes embarked on their habit-forming practice of burning Oxford, it records the martyrdom of Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer, "just below and opposite the lodging of the Master of Balliol," and goes on to quote from the diary of Thomas Hearne on the effects in Oxford of the Fire of London (sixty-four miles away):—

1666. Sept. 2.—A lamentable fier broke out in London in the morning, being Sunday. The wind being eastward blew clouds of smoak over Oxon the next day and chiefly Tuesday, and the sunshine was much darkened. The same night also the moone was much darkened by clouds of smoak, and looked reddish. The fier or flame made a noise like the waves of the sea. The city by this fier and the pest much impoverished, discontented, afflicted, cast downe.

The fier did soe much affrighten the nation that all townes stood upon their owne defence day and night, and particularly Oxon, every one being soe suspicious that noe sorry fellow or woman could pass but they examined him; noe gun or squib could goe off but they thought it a fatale blow.

On the fast day, viz. Sept. 5th, which was 3 dayes after the fier began, a butcher driving certaine oxen over Carfax cried to his beasts when he was under the window "hiup! hiup!"—which some taking for "Fier!" run out of the church, and all the rest after, with the semblance of death



ANOTHER PICTURE OF AN INCIDENT AT THE JUBILEE DEMONSTRATION ENTITLED: THE PROCESSION IN THE HIGH STREET

in their faces, some saying they smelled smoak, others pitch, etc., and could not be reconciled to their error a great while.

No fire-engine is mentioned until 1733, and in 1778, after a fire at Queen's College, it is recorded that

two Villains were committed to our Castle detected in pilfering during the confusion and another was severely ducked in the street where the water was dammed up to supply the engines.

There is also a pleasant entry for

1820. Jan. 10.—A considerable part of old Magdalen Hall was burnt down, an incident (as there was no loss of life) no one lamented, as it was the first step towards its removal. The members of the adjoining college (Magdalen) certainly did not bewail its loss. It was, like all such college fires, the result of carelessness in the putting out, or rather the *not* putting out, of candles. The fire broke out in the night and was first observed by the guard of a passing mail coach, who gave the alarm. It was said that one gentleman, having

been pulled out of bed as the flames were bursting into his room, rushed back crying "For God's sake let me save my Aristotle!"

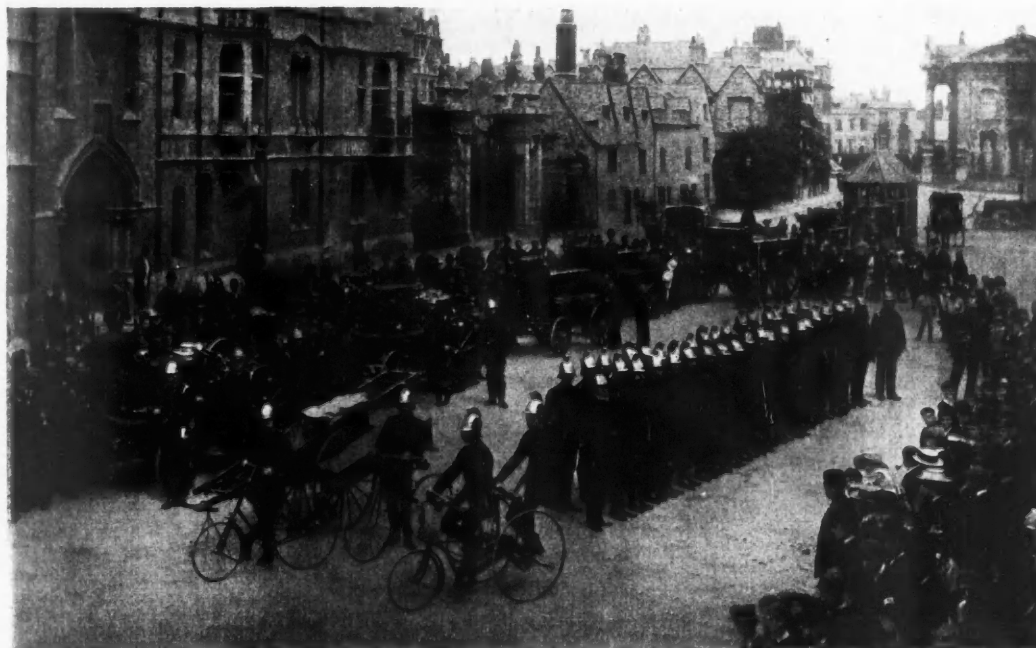
But the penultimate entry is perhaps the most lively of all:—

1870. May 10.—About 11 p.m. on Tuesday a pane of glass was taken out of one of the windows of the Library at Christ Church, and someone entered through the opening and seized four marble busts of former benefactors by Roubiliac, Woolner, etc., including one of Dean Garsford, and a marble statue of Venus and passed them through the broken pane of glass to others outside. In Peckwater Quadrangle they were surrounded with faggots and mats and burnt until they became like so many pieces of slaked lime.

After that there follows a history of the fire service in Oxford which, of course, is almost bound to show an anti-climax and make comparatively dull reading. It is of some interest, though, to compare the number of fire calls of that day (27 in 1894) with that of the present (163 in 1945)—although, of course, one must take into account the enormous increase in buildings and population—and also the relative time taken to turn out to a fire: in the days of the horse-drawn "steamer," seven to ten minutes or even longer; to-day, half a minute to a minute.

Moreover, there are two things at least which the present crews share with their volunteer predecessors: what Captain Green referred to as "the duty of protecting from fire the treasures of literature and art contained in our chief seat of learning" (steady there, Cambridge!) and, secondly, their admirable motto, carved over the fire-station door: *Semper paratus semper volens* (Always ready, always willing).

On the other hand, some of the customs of those more leisurely days might, in the opinion of one temporary fireman at least, well be revived. The post-fire breakfast, for example. "You see, we believed in mixing work with pleasure," as an ex-chief officer explained to me, "and after a country job we always adjourned to the nearest pub and had a good breakfast, no matter what time of day it was." What an excellent idea!



THE OXFORD VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE ON PARADE FOR INSPECTION BEFORE THE START OF A COMPETITION HELD ON JULY 10, 1888

OLD ENGLISH SAMPLERS—II

By G. BERNARD HUGHES

LATE 17th-century samplers tended to become exercises in proficiency and records of attainment rather than repertoires of design for future use. As samplery became more and more a record of the worker's skill, name and date were sometimes worked in an obscure corner. Then, as the marking of household linen became fashionable, single plain alphabets and numerals, crudely designed and badly drawn, were worked between the band patterns, a text or proverb often being added.

It is not unusual to find samplers with half the patterns facing towards one end and half towards the other. No plausible explanation has been found for this queer arrangement. Some samplers have the design equally perfect on both sides of the linen. Seventeenth-century samplers are always in excellent condition, except perhaps for a slight loss of brightness, for the linen background has proved no attraction to moths.

Samplers, strangely enough, were not influenced by the change in embroidery styles which took place during the Orange régime. But the early years of Queen Anne's reign saw a deterioration in workmanship and the beginning of the slow change in the sampler's shape, as the square gradually took the place of the long, narrow panel. Silk thread, of more vivid hue than formerly, was mainly used in the embroidery, metal thread entirely disappearing and with it raised and padded work.

The border appeared about 1700 as a decorative motif around the entire sampler. The early borders consisted of straggling naturalistic flowers and fruit worked in satin stitch or in long-and-short stitch. These flowery edgings were superseded in about 1720 by bolder, narrower wavy stem borders of cross-stitch interspersed with small, conventionalised blossoms, the earliest being pinks and honeysuckles. Not until about 1730 did the border become a regular feature. The wavy stem in a bold form was characteristic until early in the nineteenth century.

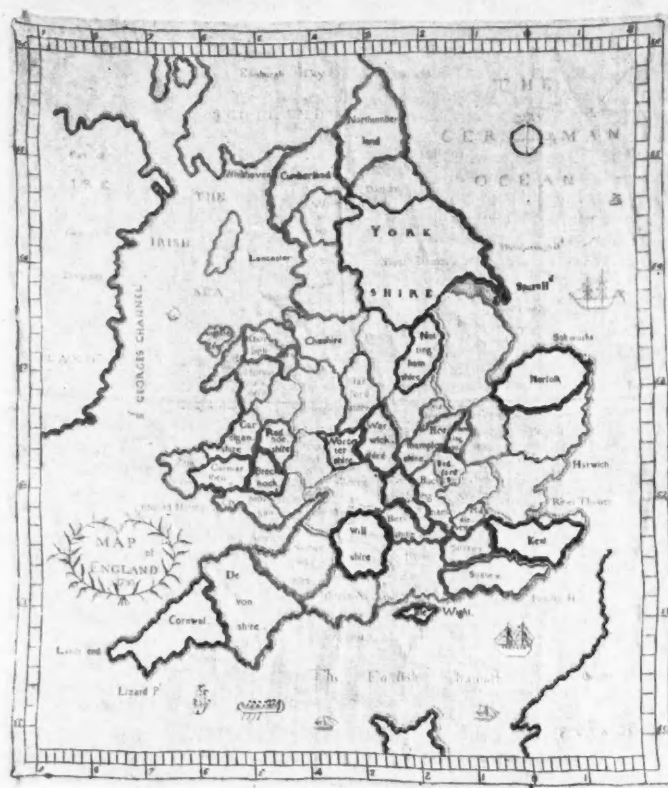
The early borders enclosed devices scattered over the body of the sampler which, while becoming shorter, increased in width, thus making spacing easier. Birds of remarkable plumage, animals of terrible mien and castles supported by flying buttresses now decorated the sampler. Men and women, hearts and crowns, flowers in bunches and in pots were worked in rigid symmetry but in fine confusion in cross-stitch. A band of formal garden landscape often appeared across square samplers after the accession of George III, sometimes in the middle of the design, sometimes at the bottom. Rows of coronets depicting various ranks of the peerage were popular until 1790.

The rise of Methodism and publication of the *Wesley Hymn Book* in 1736 gave impetus to verses, and samplers began to be less exemplars of stitches and more and more proof of learning and diligence. Late in the century samplery became an educational task in schools as a record of youthful achievement and as a means of establishing moral precepts in young minds. The name and age of the worker were always added. One ten-year-old scholar, Elizabeth Clements of St. Clement's Charity School, ends her tediously worked sampler with the pathetic couplet:

This I have done, I thank my God,
Without correction of the rod.

Similarity of surname and school suggest that the child was a foundling.

Texts, mottoes and lugubrious rhymes now occupied a considerable area of the sampler. The more morbid the sentiment, the later in the



1.—AN EARLY MAP SAMPLER WORKED IN COLOURED SILK ON SARSENET BY A GIRL AGED 10 IN 1780

Possibly she had some association with the Saltworks marked in Norfolk
Victoria and Albert Museum

century was it worked. Mortuary samplers embroidered with dismally pious verses dealing with the imminence of death and embellished with willows, urns, tombs and cherubs were considered suitable exercises for girls not yet in their teens.

Lettering was usually worked in cross-stitch so executed that the stitches formed a neat little square on the wrong side of the material. Eyelet or bird's-eye stitch was used on others, this being worked by piercing a series of tiny holes in the linen and whipping their sides over. Other alphabets were worked in flat satin stitch. The type of lettering used is a guide to date; the more artistic styles belong to the early square samplers. Late in the century alphabets of varying sizes and styles were often introduced into a single sampler, being admirably designed and worked in brightly coloured silks and wools.

A deep yellow linen was used for the majority of 18th-century samplers from 1722 until 1740, when a worsted cloth called tammy-cloth or sampler-cloth came into vogue, to be used extensively until about 1825. Tammy-cloth was evenly spun, warp and weft each having a strong twist; the weft was a little less twisted than the warp so as to enter the warp more easily. The tiny squares produced were ideal for the silk threads used in samplery. The cloth was chiefly made at



(Left)

2.—A FOUR-COMPARTMENT SAMPLER EMBROIDERED WITH COLOURED SILKS ON TAMMY-CLOTH BY A GIRL OF NINE IN 1820

(Right)

3.—SQUARE SAMPLER WITH WAVY STEM BORDER COMPRISING TULIPS AND ROSES WORKED IN COLOURED WOOLS ON WOOLLEN CANVAS BY A CHILD OF TEN. 1821

National Museum of Wales



4.—DETAIL OF SAMPLER IN WOOL SHOWING A HOUSE WITH FENCED GARDEN AND FLOWER BEDS. 1841
National Museum of Wales



5.—DARNING IN PLAIN DAMASK PATTERNS SURROUNDS DARNED FLOWERS. 1802

Coventry and was world-famed for its lustrous finish. Whereas the linen samplers have outlived generations, however, moths have wrought havoc with samplers worked on tammy-cloth. About 1770, woollen thread replaced silk in the schools because it was cheaper. This was worked on a coarse kind of glazed muslin called tiffany.

The publication of ladies' magazines at this period containing patterns of embroidery work gave a filip to samplers by adults.

Samplers, consisting only of an embroidered map upon which the worker's town or village was displayed in outstandingly large letters, were worked from 1770 until 1840. It is this town and the presence of a signature which technically distinguish a map sampler from a needlework picture. The map—generally of England and Wales, although Scotland, Ireland, Spain and North America are found—is worked either in black thread or in various colours for distinguishing the counties.

At first the counties were outlined with two rows of chain- or stem-stitch in different coloured silks, the names of the places being worked in black sewing-silk. From about 1800 outlines and names were worked in cross-stitch. The older maps were worked on white satin or sarsenet, later grounds usually

7.—ANOTHER THREE-COMPARTMENT SAMPLER WORKED IN 1824

(Right) 8.—SAMPLER IN THE COLLECTION OF MRS. PAUL WATERHOUSE. Circa 1825

"We have a house above
Not made with mortal hands"

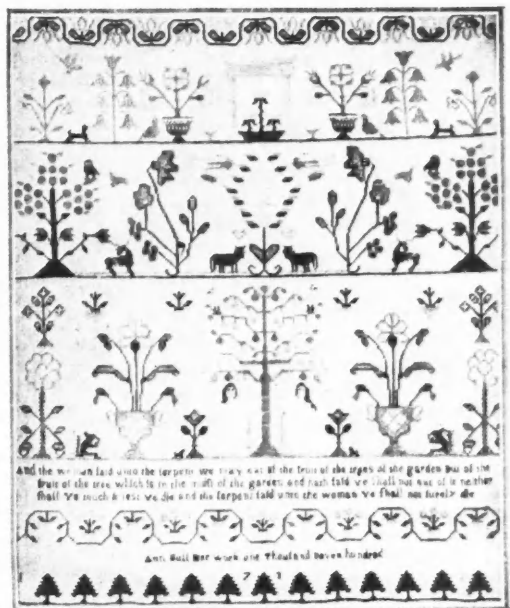
being of fine canvas or tammy-cloth; linen or tiffany was used but seldom. During the last decade of the eighteenth century maps were printed on white satin as an aid to the needlewoman.

Samplers worked in darning stitches on tiffany belong to the Eastern Counties and were made during the final quarter of the eighteenth century. The fine darning is generally in the form of a cross, sometimes carried over a square hole cut from the material. The darn is occasionally "invisible," done in threads of the same colour as the ground, but small diapers in coloured silks are not unusual. Samplers with several squares darned over in coloured silks, with floral sprays worked in the intervening spaces, are very attractive; so, too, are darning patterns arranged around a vase, basket or bunch of flowers.

For ten years or so at the end of the eighteenth century, samplers became quite small, often being less than five inches square.

Nineteenth-century samplers, still frequently the work of young children, were made more or less to an established formula, a house or some other pictorial design occupying the centre, surrounded by detached devices placed symmetrically. The specimen in Fig. 8, undated but about 1825, combines two houses with poetic reference to earthly and heavenly abodes. This method produced a pleasing style but permitted little originality of expression. A dictionary dated 1825 defines a sampler as "a marking Alphabet wrought by girls at school." Tuer, in his *History of the Horn-book*, is of the opinion that samplers served the purpose of a horn-book to several generations of little girls. Alphabets in capitals followed by a prayer are certainly similar to those of the horn-book, but they lack the cross before the alphabets. A teaching manual of 1821 lays down specific rules for the working of samplers in certain elementary schools; patterns were, of course, individual.

From about 1820 samplers often acted as a sort of family tree. When the piece was finished it was the custom to embroider the initials of relatives in spare spaces, the paternal side first. Initials of the dead were worked in black worsted surmounted by a cross or a crown. Designs as a whole were inferior to those of the previous century. They included houses and gardens, conventionalised animals and birds on floral sprays, verses balanced to right and left with pots of flowers, the whole being enclosed in a floral or strawberry border. They display little variety in colour and stitchery, the cross-



6.—THREE-COMPARTMENT SAMPLER WORKED IN SILKS ON TIFFANY. Eighteenth Century

stitch being used almost to the exclusion of others and becoming known as the sampler-stitch. Horizontal compartments separated by various zig-zag or straight stripes were popular from about 1820.

From about 1825 samplers were worked on a coarse, unbleached linen resembling fine canvas. Embroidery was done with red, green and blue wools, brighter in colour than the earlier wools and silks. With the advent of the Berlin printed patterns for cross-stitch, and Berlin wool in which to work them, early in the 1850s, the making of collectable samplers ceased. In the Board schools later in the century crude samplers were worked on mosaic canvas.

Antique samplers are delicate things; sunlight fades them and damp is fatal. Newly-acquired samplers may be fumigated for a week or more in a sealed box containing crushed naphthalene; the powder must not be permitted to touch the fabric. The sampler should then be enclosed in an air-tight frame having waterproof paper pasted on the back.

The first article on this subject appeared in our issue of July 5.



THE SPELL OF SARUM AND MONA

By E. L. GRANT WATSON

THERE was no iron railing to enclose the temple at Stonehenge when, as a boy, I first saw it, nor were there any of those aerodromes or other military buildings that now, from so close by, dwarf the austere dignity of prehistory with the mere bigness of modern mechanisation. In the early dawn of a June morning, the great stones rose unenclosed from the greensward, or lay recumbent and sunken where they had fallen.

I and my companion had been sleeping in a tent near Amesbury and were then pushing our bicycles along the road to Rolleston, at which village we hoped to find an inn that would give us breakfast. We came with amazement on those ancient stones, which had been erected (how and when, no man can tell) as monuments to a human greatness long lost in the obliterated past. They seemed, at that first meeting, to express little of their human origin, but to have grown as part of Nature in the dawn landscape. Our wonder was not gendered by imaginings or any explorations of fancy into distant ages, but came as an immediate response to that august assembly of rough-hewn rocks that were so inevitably a part of the rolling grandeur of Salisbury Plain.

Having put down our bicycles, we wandered, with but few exclamations of our wonder, over the close-cropped turf among the sheep that were grazing or sheltering under the fallen monoliths. The calm of night had not yet faded, although early sun-rays were making long shadows. The songs of larks, unseen in the pale sky, dropped earthward.

What we could accept of those present moments was sufficient, yet the strange, deep wonder, surviving from an age far different from our own, was not altogether withheld or unrecorded. The dawn of that awakening sum-

mer's day was almost in itself sufficient, yet was allied with other distant dawns that these great stones had looked on. Although the earth that I had known and could experience held all my vision, even then, held in some hidden bondage, I touched without conscious knowledge a nerve of the undying body of the past; and this, by a happy accident of race or birth, I could take easily for granted.

Many years later I felt the same deep spell, the same magic, on the island of Anglesey, or Mona, that land of honeysuckle and gorse and stunted oak and grey rocks that jut, time-scarred, from the thin soil. Not only in the relics of graves and temples does the ancient aura linger, but it penetrates in some unaccountable way both earth and air, and speaks even in the flower and in the stone; its secrets are whispered between the sunshine and the turf; it is in the underlying and sustaining rock, and in the waters of the streams, and is wafted again into the air through every leaf of every herb and wind-swept tree. In Anglesey I began to discover, in half-conscious fashion, what had remained wholly unconscious at Stonehenge.

Not from the scattered cromlechs or the stone circles, or from the rough-hewn temples, half-buried in the earth and approached through narrow tunnels, not from these alone, nor from rumours which legend or history has handed down—the tradition of Druid priests, the worship of oak and mistletoe—nor from stories of human sacrifice, nor from any distant imaginings, come intimations of immortality. Fragments of knowledge no doubt contribute to the potent landscape, but these are not so strong as the awareness of the unmeasured and the unknown that lingers in so positive a way.

Within the circle of outlying stones I have rested on the grass-covered bank of a half-buried cromlech, and after listening to the little bumble-bees that buzzed from flower to flower of scabious I have dozed, and have awakened to find myself in part carried out of myself into an unfamiliar region, lying beyond the threshold of fancy. It is not to be described; it can barely be hinted at, since it is not remembered; it has not been experienced, it has lain on the other side of experience, and yet, for moments, has come within hail of experience. It is as fundamental as the sequence of the seasons, it turns with the turning world and follows the sun's course on an unaccountable journey.

The fable of the dying god is one with it; with the blood of sacrifice it is familiar; it rises with the rising sap in spring-time, and falls with the falling seed back into the earth; it is quiescent in darkness, and is resurrected in light. It pertains to human love, and pertains to the passing of love into the ever-changing. It lies beneath the roots of the trees; its alphabet is the germination of the acorn and the mysterious birth of mistletoe. The priestly garments and Druidical liturgies and incantations are the dead husks, shed from the living branch. It is the ecstasy of the dance, and the frenzy of the self-selected sacrifice; it knows the exultation of the elemental ancestors as they claim their victim.

Dazed from that dream among the grass and flowers, the common day has re-asserted its presence, and I have returned with it to the twilight of ordinary understanding. In the western airs of early autumn, the island of the ancient Druids has hidden her secrets under an open face; the gorse buds have cracked as they flung their seeds, and the scabious have bent their heads to the visiting bees.

HALF A YEAR OF PEACE-TIME RACING

THE end of a Royal Ascot race meeting—even if, as this year, an austerity one—affords an opportunity to look backward at the first half of a racing season and forward to the second half with, possibly, some ideas to carry over until another year. In most ways the early post-war days of this year have been a success, although, without a doubt, the Jockey Club were over-generous in their fixture-list and the attendant crowds at the meetings have been, in many cases, oppressive. The main sensation has been the downfall of last year's leading two-year-olds in this year's classic races.

Towards the end of 1945 Mr. Freer, the Official Handicapper to the Jockey Club, assessed the merits of the leading youngsters and, in the Free Handicap, apportioned Gulf Stream the top-weight and made Aldis Lamp, Edward Tudor, the filly Neolight, Radiotherapy, Khaled and The Yuveraj to be less than 7 lb. inferior to him. The majority of these had unbeaten certificates; were by Hyperion, which headed the list of winning sires last year; and so, in the betting that took place during the winter, were the favourites for this year's classic races. The Two Thousand Guineas witnessed the first debacle, as in it Sir William Cooke's Happy Knight, a half-brother to Happy Landing by Colombo from Happy Morn, won it more or less as he, or Tommy Weston who rode him, liked from Khaled, Radiotherapy and Gulf Stream in the fourth position. On the strength of this and entirely forgetful of the facts that Colombo's produce rarely get more than a mile and that Happy Knight's front formation was entirely unsuitable for the Epsom gradients, he was made favourite and finished favourite for the first peace-time Derby.

This race, which was run on June 5, witnessed another debacle. Happy Knight was

never in it with a chance, and the grey Airborne, the fourth of his hue to win the Blue Riband, won at his ease with Gulf Stream, Radiotherapy—which between-times had won the Newmarket Stakes—and the Northern hope, White Jacket, his nearest attendants.

Regretful though it is to write it, the colts that we, as racing journalists, looked upon as a vintage-crop in 1945 had developed in 1946 into something analogous to war-time beer. A pity, but there it is and it is no use glossing it over.

On the whole, the fillies are not much better, but in Steady Aim Sir Alfred Butt may prove to have the St. Leger winner and the best of her age. A March-foaled bay daughter of the Derby winner Felstead, from the French-bred mare Quick Arrow, she met with a mishap in training so could not compete for the One Thousand Guineas, which was won by the King's inconsequent filly, Hypericum; but in the Oaks she won readily from Iona, which had been third in the Guineas, and Nelia, with Hypericum in the fourth position. As a typical daughter of her sire she will improve between now and September and is one of the very few of her age which will appreciate the extra distance of the St. Leger course.

The less that is said or written concerning the performance of our older horses in longer distance races the better. At Ascot, it can be truly said, "the Frenchmen came and raced and conquered" as, with the exception of the Gold Vase, which was won by Sir Humphrey de Trafford's three-year-old Look Ahead, they took every big event that mattered and, for the first time in history, were responsible for the colts that finished first, second and third in the Ascot Gold Cup. This has led to all sorts of outbursts in the Press. The downfall of the British thoroughbred and the necessity for

the importation of French-bred stallions, even if not eligible for entry in the General Stud Book, has been stressed. Surely it is better to stop this sort of thing and to realise that the equine world, like the human, strikes its bad patches now and then and that it can revive and rejuvenate in Britain without alien aid.

Proof of this may be forthcoming next year when this year's youngsters reach a classic age. At the moment of writing, Mr. J. A. Dewar undoubtedly owns the best two colts in Tudor Minstrel and Combat, which are respectively by Owen Tudor and Big Game and come from Sansonnet and Commotion. To those of us with memories, these details recall a day at the December Sales of 1923 when the late Lord Dewar bid up to 8,000 guineas to obtain the four-year-old mare Lady Juror from among the lots sold after the death of Lord Manton.

A daughter of that grand old horse Son-in-Law and, like the flying Mumtaz Mahal, from Lady Josephine, she had three races, including the Jockey Club Stakes of £8,057, to her credit, but for all that, in those days, she did not read to be a cheap purchase. She turned out to be one of the best bargains ever bought; however, as from her came eight winners of twenty-eight races worth £26,745 directly. She also produced the sires, like Fair Trial, of dams, like Sansonnet or Commotion's dam, Riot, of further winners and progenitors of winners. One reads and learns the facts concerning Lord Derby's foundation mares, Anchor and Gondolette; of Lord Astor's Conjure Popinjay and Maid of the Mist; and of Lord Rosebery's Illuminata but, to date, the late Lord Dewar's Lady Juror is rarely mentioned. Maybe next year there will be columns written about her and either her grandson, Tudor Minstrel, or her great grandson, Combat.

ROYSTON.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA

By G. O. NICKALLS

AN American newspaper correspondent rang me up a few days before last week's Henley Royal Regatta. As two of his countrymen, A. A. Gallagher and J. B. Kelly, had entered for the Diamond Sculls, he wanted to know something about the event.

"When did the first race take place?" he asked. "In 1844," I replied. This information was greeted with a long, appreciative whistle. "And they've been competed for every year since?" he queried. "With the exception of the gaps created by two world wars, they have."

He asked for a description of the trophy. I read him the contemporary account from *Bea's Life*. "The sculls are models of about six inches in length, formed of frosted and bright silver, the handles and fillet gold, the sculls crossed and corded gold, the cord appearing in the centre of a wreath of green enamel set with rubies and brilliants and tied with gold, the ends of the tie sustaining a brilliant drop."

This whetted his curiosity. "Can you give me an idea of their value?" he asked. Now frankly, beyond their being the most coveted prize of our rowing world, demanding of the winner qualities of skill, courage and quick decision, it had never occurred to me that they were worth anything at all. Just an unimportant piece of early Victorian fla-fla; that, I think, would describe the trophy, yet people come from the other side of the world in the hope of winning it.

The Diamonds, however, are not the oldest Henley event. For when the Regatta was instituted in 1839 with the aim "of producing the most beneficial results to the town" and of being "a source of amusement and gratification to the neighbourhood and the public in general," it was agreed that a silver cup, value 100 guineas, to be called the Henley Grand Challenge Cup, be rowed for annually by amateur crews in eight-oared boats.

Of that first race, which attracted four entries and was won by Trinity College, Cambridge, it is recorded:

"The Etonian Club were dressed in white guernseys with pale-blue facings, rosette sky-blue. Brasenose had blue-striped guernseys, blue cap with gold tassel, rosette yellow, purple and crimson. Wadham wore white guernseys with narrow blue stripes, dark-blue cap with light-blue velvet band, and light-blue scarf; and Trinity College were attired in blue-striped guernseys, rosette French blue."

Yes, in those days they certainly had an idea of how to make a show of it. Those ancient crews undoubtedly and intentionally provided a rich, visual feast of colour and cohesion.

This may seem curious to us to-day, though it is not so surprising when we realise that some time before our forefathers had appreciated the possibilities of racing in boats, they had come to the conclusion that a combination of oarsmen, boats and water offered unrivalled opportunities for gay gala and colourful spectacle. Perhaps the most obvious illustration of this fact lies in the annual Procession of Boats at Eton on the fourth of June.

Since those days, oarsmen's attire has become increasingly "utility," although Henley regulations still require that an oarsman or sculler shall be clothed "from the knee to the elbow." This must seem pure Victorian prudery to competitors from other parts of the world who feel more at home in abbreviated trunks and scanty singlets. When rowing on Lake Ontario many years ago, I remember a local newspaper remarking on the modesty of our attire. Compared with our shorts and zephyrs they remarked that our Canadian pals "looked like débutantes at a Cuban ball."

If, however, the costume of the competitors has grown more prosaic with the passing of time, the fashions of the spectators shows no tendency in that direction. Henley is probably the only function where the brilliant plumage of the male vies with that of the female. And how gladly does the male grasp the opportunity! Just think of what he can get away with at Henley! Headgear of exquisite glory—caps of

every blue, panamas and boaters with the most fetching ribbons; blazers and coats of many colours; trousers with eccentric striping; not to mention the colour-clashing pandemonium he can attain with the aid of a few carefully-chosen socks, ties and scarves.

How much I enjoyed a recently-published clerihew which ran:

Spat
Are very seldom seen with straw hats
Not even at a
Regatta.

However, quite apart from all the rather affectionate fun one can poke at Henley Regatta, it is most definitely a part of our English scene which establishes a wonderfully firm hold in the affections of competitors and spectators alike. Oarsmen from overseas, long after their active racing days are over, return time and again to this place of aquatic rivalry. Captains of ocean-going liners have been urged "to get a move on," because an old Blue, home-ward-bound, counts his arrival at Henley on the first day of the Regatta as a matter of life and death. Without doubt, that one mile, five hundred and seventy yards of shimmering water, piled and boomed its entire length on either side and set in one of the loveliest and most lush valleys of our country, holds magic that is all its own.

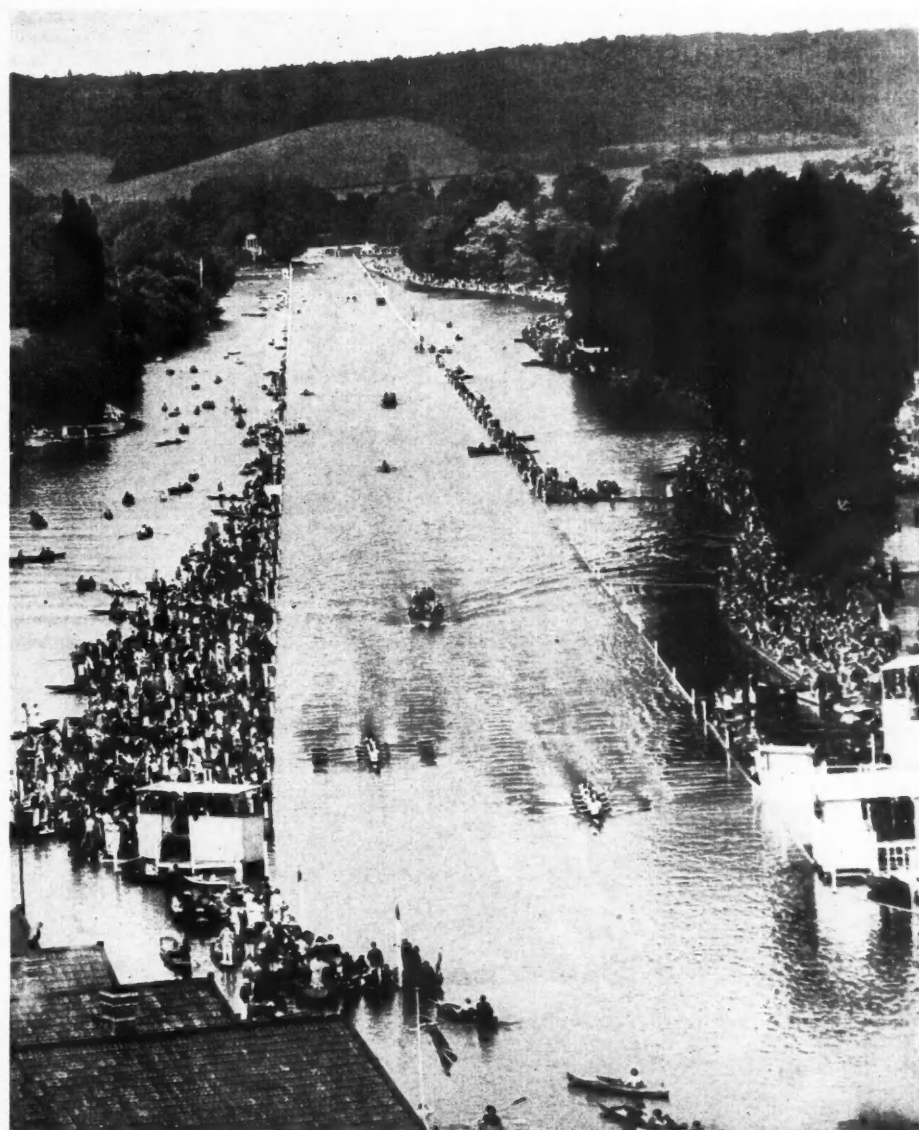
Our Royal Family has maintained in the event an interest which began in 1851, the year

in which the Prince Consort became a patron and which has been exemplified this year by the support of Princess Elizabeth.

This year, excepting the Centenary Regatta of 1939, there was the greatest number of entries on record. This is remarkable when one considers how short a time clubs have had since the war in which to get going again; how hard to come by is suitable raw material for the making of oars and boats; and how cruel and crushing is the purchase-tax which the Chancellor still sees fit to impose on this very blameless sport. As someone wrote to me recently, "Can't he be made to realise that racing boats are not pleasure boats?"

Foreign entries, headed by the Swiss eight from Zurich, were encouragingly plentiful. There were entries for the Pairs, the Double Sculls and the Diamonds from Latin America, while in this latter event competitors from the U.S.A., Australia, Norway and France took part.

That Henley is moving with the times was evident, not only from the introduction into the programme of two new events—the Princess Elizabeth cup, an eight-oared event open only to schools, and a Double Sculls race—but from the installation of an elaborate system of local broadcasting, whereby the people in the enclosures heard through loudspeakers (sufficiently muted so as not to imperil the amenities) the progress of the races, broadcast from three selected sites on the bank.



THE HENLEY COURSE: "ONE MILE FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY YARDS OF SHIMMERING WATER... HOLDS MAGIC THAT IS ALL ITS OWN."

MIDDLETON PARK, OXFORDSHIRE—II

THE PROPERTY OF MR. A. C. J. WALL

Begun in 1934 and completed in 1938 for the Earl of Jersey from designs by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Robert Lutyens, the house represents an extraordinarily successful synthesis of the classical tradition with the latest technical refinements.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

SOME reasons were put forward last week for regarding Sir Edwin and Mr. Robert Lutyens's elevations of Middleton as an outstanding example of a classically designed modern country house on the grand scale. Though the photographs of the interior were taken when the house was still a Red Cross hospital—that is, before its acquisition by the present owner—they will serve, with the plan, to illustrate the claim none the worse for being bare of furniture. When we study the elaborate requirements met by the plan, seeing how they have been fitted together into a lucid pattern, then compare the artificial organism with the seeming ease of the elevations, we cannot but notice the exceptional quality of the design. The result proves how wise was the advice given when the late Edward Hudson recommended Lord Jersey to consult Sir Edwin Lutyens in conjunction with his



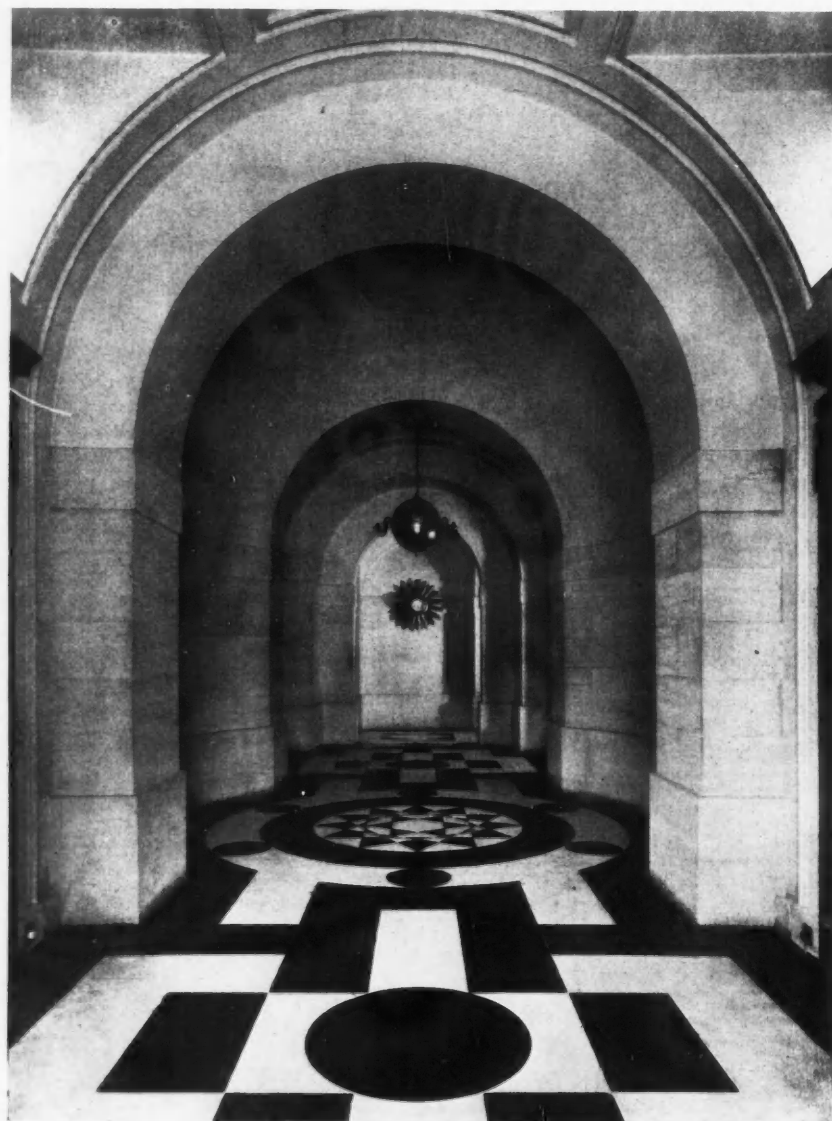
1.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT

son for the new Middleton and so secure a contemporary outlook allied to experience. Though this might suggest that the younger man, already architect of notable buildings on his own account, was to be responsible for the

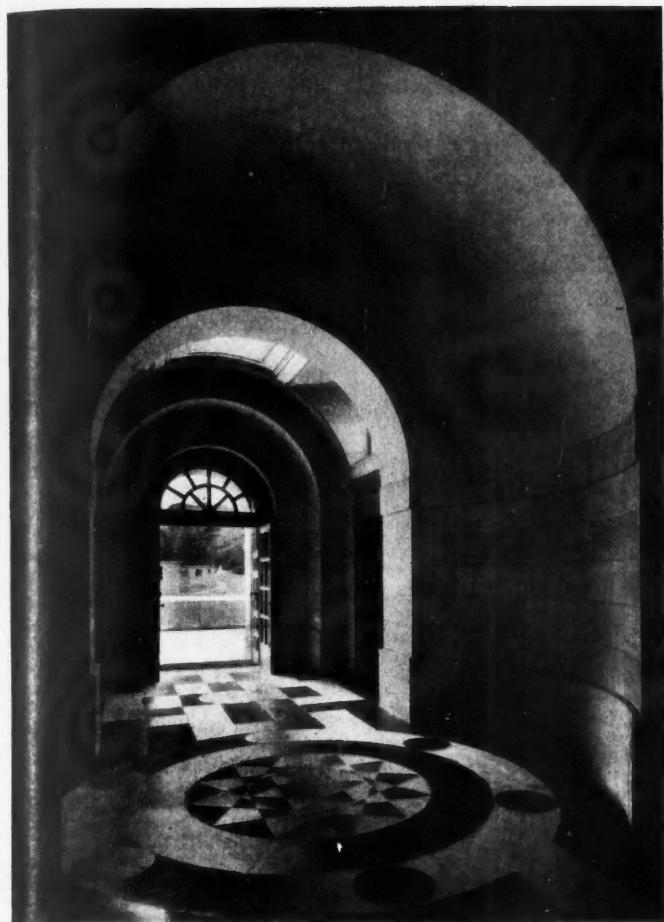
modern arrangements, in practice the designing was a true collaboration. Indeed, to the student of Sir Edwin's work, Middleton presents some features that, though they are in the Lutyens tradition, are not to be found in it previously, implying that the younger man inherits many qualities of the elder in addition to original ones of his own.

Classical tradition does not admit of particular materials or requirements justifying eccentric departure from principles of design but demands that by hard thought they shall be met and co-ordinated within the framework of those principles. Requirements have become so complicated in modern times, with sanitary, electrical, and mechanical installations, that it is admittedly more difficult to maintain classical discipline now than when, say, Wren designed Chelsea Hospital. The modern school of architects tend to give up the struggle and take their orders to a varying extent from the mechanics of their design. Yet Middleton, where the sophisticated standard of country house life between the wars imposed complexities demanding much ingenuity for their lucid solution, demonstrates that the classical method, given the will and the wit, is perfectly capable of meeting these demands in a country house and of maintaining humanist standards of living as well.

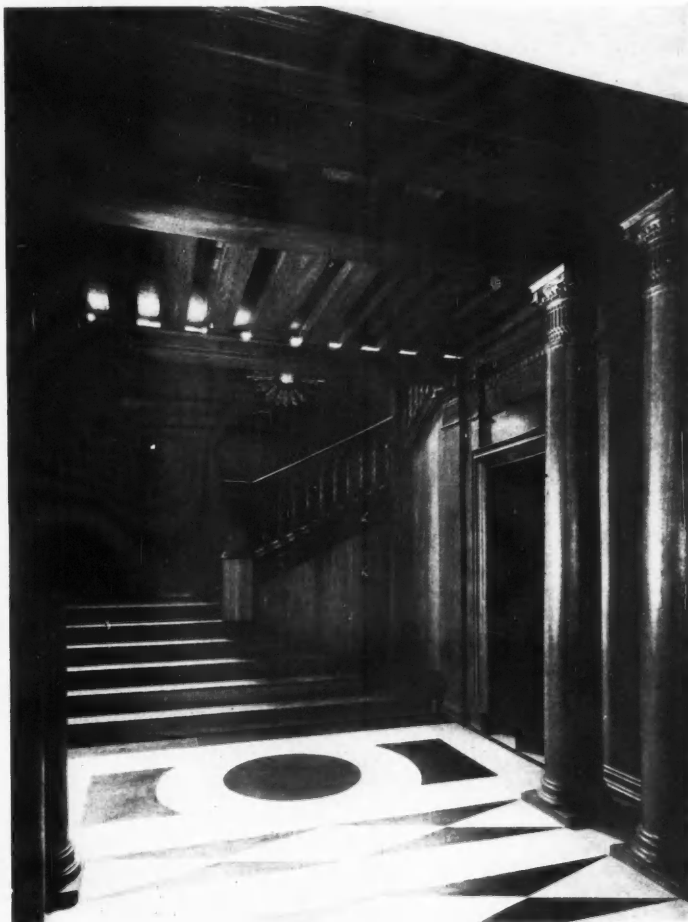
A complicating factor in the planning of the ground floor was the absence of windows on the entrance front (Fig. 1), due to the carrying across the elevation of the wall conceived as enclosing the forecourt (but never completed); also to the necessity of avoiding lavatory and pantry windows overlooking the entrance. This was overcome by the top-lighting of the gun-room and flower-room which flank the entrance and of the entrance corridor itself (Fig. 2) and by Lady Jersey's room and the pantry in the wings being lit in their end walls. The staircase and staircase hall are lit by windows in the recessed centre; but the lavatory accommodation (corresponding in plan to the staircase) has no direct light owing to the decision, taken at an advanced stage in the planning, to place the gun-room in front of it so as to have direct external access. By thus filling the space between the curtain wall and the recessed portion of the front, the lighting of the entrance hall was also impaired. In the latter case, however, this was not important since it was required to use much of the wall space in hall and staircase for the display of Lord Jersey's collection of china, lit artificially. This partial defect is the only instance in the design of any lack of coherence between plan and elevations. On the upper floors the provision of a bathroom to every bedroom, and of a passenger lift, was satisfactorily achieved within the elevational design.



2.—THE VESTIBULE, LOOKING INWARDS FROM THE FRONT DOOR



3.—THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND VESTIBULE



4.—THE STAIRCASE HALL, LOOKING NORTH

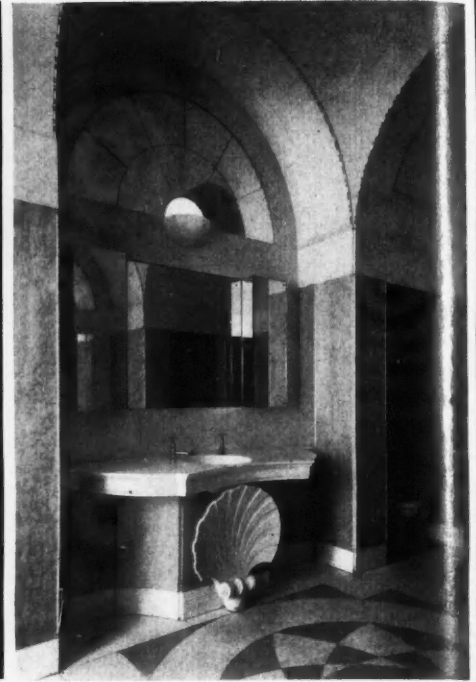
5.—STAIRCASE AND FIRST-FLOOR LANDING
With cabinets intended for the display of porcelain6.—SERVICE STAIRCASE
The soffits consist in a series of intersecting chords of circles



7.—SERVICE END OF DINING-ROOM



8.—FIRST-FLOOR CORRIDOR



9.—LADY JERSEY'S BATHROOM

and without the extrusion of plumbing. The lay-out of the remainder of the ground floor was facilitated by the whole kitchen offices being contained in the low east wing, masked on the north by the blank forecourt wall (with courts of access) and on the south by a columned wall overgrown with magnolias and retained from the previous house. At the east end of the kitchen wing the maids' quarters occupy one of the four cottages (the others being for resident and visiting men-servants) grouped about the entry to the forecourt and illustrated last week. By this means the upper storey of the main block was largely released for nurseries and spare rooms, only bedrooms for ladies' maids being required in the house itself.

The main practical requirements having

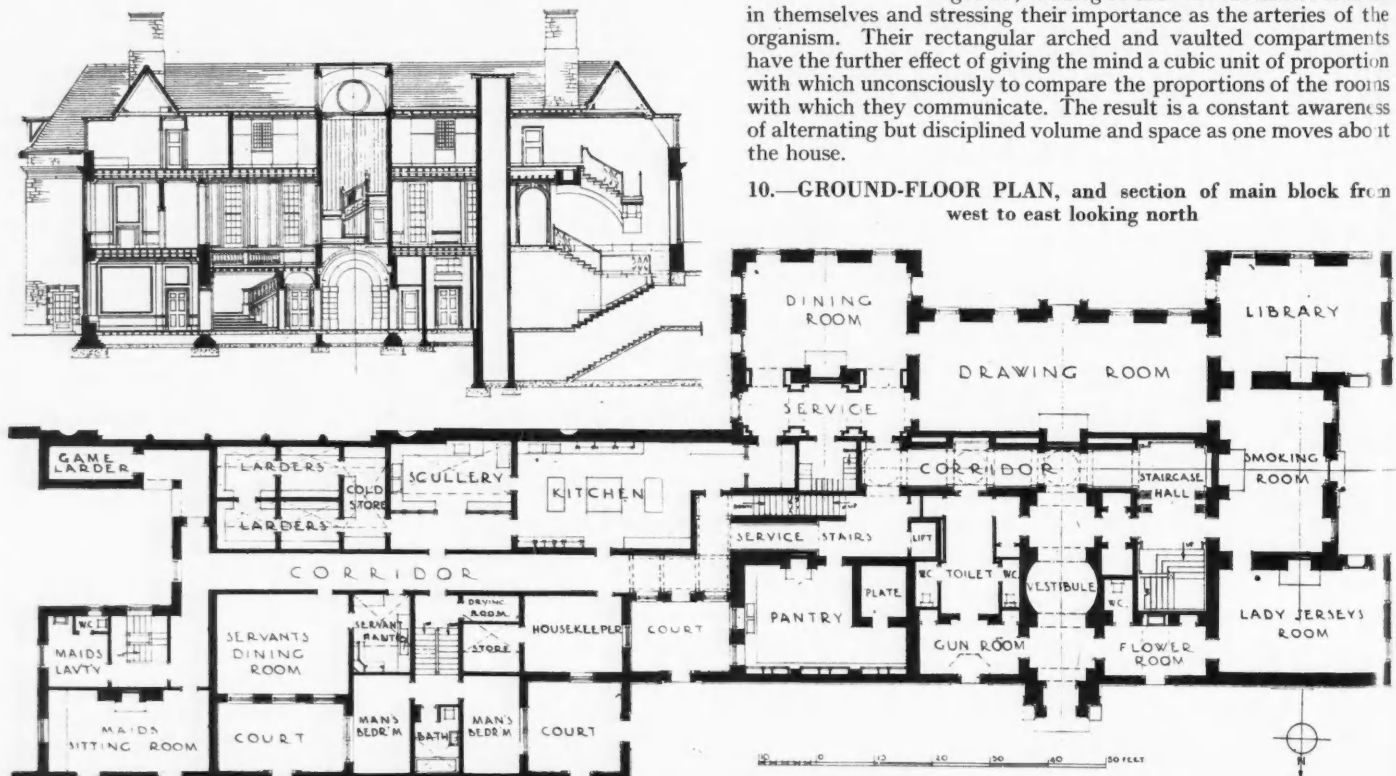
been outlined, we can now make formal entry to the house. From the front door a vestibule of three vaulted compartments (Figs. 2 and 3), the walls stone lined, the floor paved in geometrical patterns of black and white marble, leads through to the main lateral corridor at right angles. This begins to the right, at the staircase hall (Fig. 4) with main staircase ascending to first floor only (Fig. 5) lined with teak. The corridor is barrel vaulted and panelled, in general character similar to the bedroom corridor immediately above it (Fig. 8). This arched treatment of vestibule and corridors is a notable feature of the interior design, giving a unity to the channels of communication. It is extended to the service compartment of the dining-room (Fig. 7) and to several of the bathrooms, notably

to that designed for Lady Jersey (Fig. 9).

The provision of a service compartment to the dining-room is a development of William Kent's dining-room plan at Raynham and of the Marble Parlour at Houghton. Its elevation to the room consists of two arches, marbled pale green, flanking a fireplace (Fig. 12). The space so screened contains the service doors, including that to the cellar staircase, and a serving slab. The dining-room itself has its main entrance from the long drawing-room and has windows on three sides, those on the east looking down the length of the swimming-pool, to which a glazed door gives access.

One effect of the vaulted treatment of these passages is to impress on one's mind their planal function of tying the lay-out together; making of them a memorable feature in themselves and stressing their importance as the arteries of the organism. Their rectangular arched and vaulted compartments have the further effect of giving the mind a cubic unit of proportion with which unconsciously to compare the proportions of the rooms with which they communicate. The result is a constant awareness of alternating but disciplined volume and space as one moves about the house.

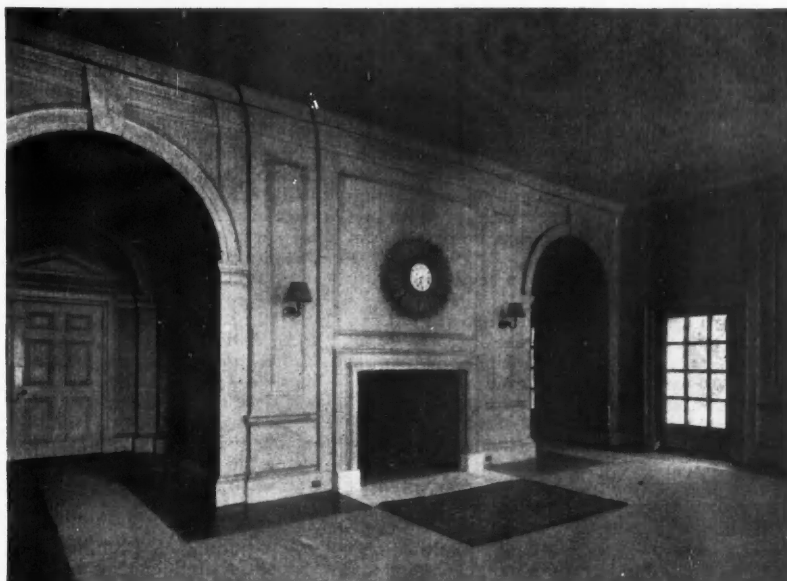
10.—GROUND-FLOOR PLAN, and section of main block from west to east looking north



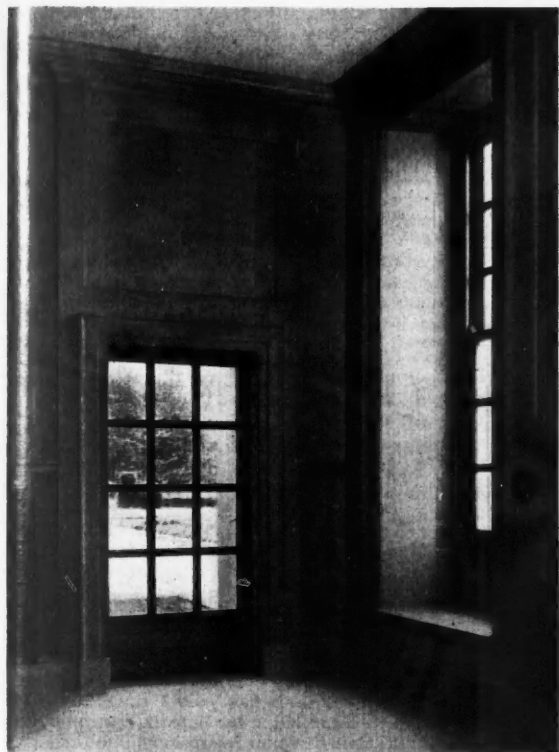
Spatial design, that is the three-dimensional planning of the interior of a building so that it is the form and relationship of the spaces that tell rather than the solids, is an ultimate refinement of architecture to which few designers attain. The service staircase at Middleton (Fig. 6) is a remarkable instance of this designing in space: the upper flights are carried on a series of intersecting chords of circles, a conception requiring the most intricate calculation for the result to "come out right" and present, as it does, the appearance of inevitability.

In another aspect three-dimensional planning is noticeable in the setting of the secondary staircase, best seen in the section (Fig. 10), above the inner compartment of the vestibule, the vaulted construction of which is thus seen to be functionally related to its load—though vestibule and secondary staircase are not directly connected. Incidentally this staircase, lit from circular windows in a cross vault, is balustraded with plaited cane, partly as a safety precaution for children. The same material is used in the lower sections of the wooden grille which, on the nursery floor, surrounds a light well (Fig. 13) near the head of the service stair.

All the rooms have their distinctive features,



12.—IN THE DINING-ROOM. Looking towards the arched service compartment



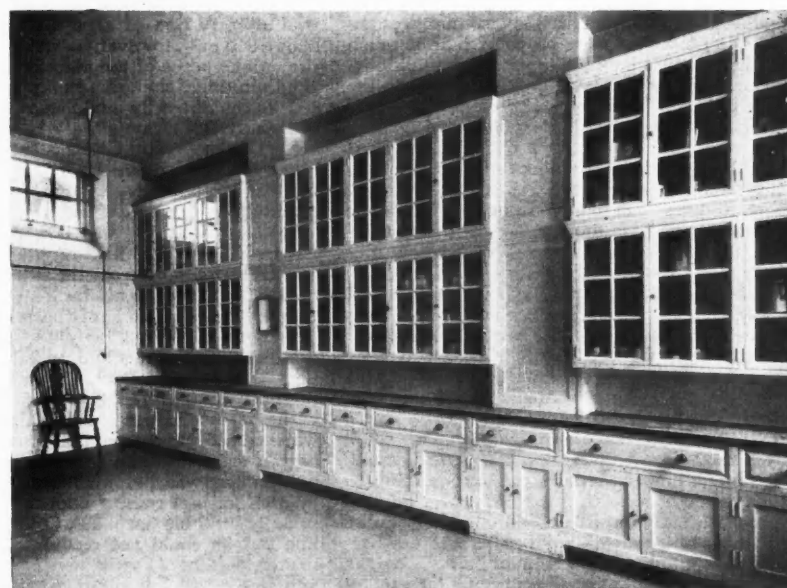
11.—A CORNER OF THE LIBRARY

thoughtful and often unusual touches in their components: as in the corner of the library illustrated (Fig. 11) where the woodwork, recessed shelves, and window seats, for example, are all handled with considered design; or the beautifully equipped pantry (Fig. 14). In the nurseries the slope of the roof between the dormers is utilised for recessed chests of drawers and for the insertion of two windows at floor level for crawlers. The bathrooms attached to every bedroom are plain in treatment except that designed for Lady Jersey (Fig. 9), which is a notable instance of the between-wars cult of the tub. With a barrel and cross vaulted ceiling, its walls are of pink onyx and white marble, the metal work gilt bronze. The shower occupying the innermost section is enclosed in purdah glass which presents a reflecting surface outside but is transparent from within.

With the exception of one or two rooms, Middleton was occupied during the war first by a convent school and subsequently by the Joint War Organisation as a hospital for officers' head cases. After the war it was purchased by Mr. A. C. J. Wall for his occupation, and it is satisfactory to know that so outstanding an example of contemporary architecture is to continue to serve the purpose for which it was designed. A factor that, no doubt, exerted weight in this connection was the exceptional arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of domestic staff.



13.—GRILLE OF THE WELL ON THE NURSERY FLOOR



14.—BUTLER'S PANTRY

LOOPING

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

WHENEVER a golfer, having something novel and noteworthy in his method, greatly distinguishes himself, he has a rush of slavish copyists who believe that here is the secret for which they have long been searching. This is no new development; it is doubtless as old as golf itself. Years ago when Mr. Laidlay was in his prime, Sir Walter Simpson wrote in a passage that I have quoted before but love to set down yet again:

His miserable imitators swarm on every golf green in the Lothians. . . . They have a little of Pygmalion's art; not one of them can animate their work. The ass of fable dressed like a lion, they address like one. When the beast brayed he was betrayed; so it is when they swing.

This disappointing state of things is hardly likely to ensue because James Bruen has won the Amateur Championship. It is true that he has a style entirely his own which is productive of the most tremendous results, but, as the reviewers say of a book of which they can make neither head nor tail, it defies analysis; still more, it defies imitation. Our new champion will remain, as was Boz, "the inimitable."

A very famous professional who was watching the play at Birkdale came in one day having found a peaceful part of the links where he could put in a little practice. Somebody asked what he had been doing, and he answered: "I've been looping," but it was an answer not to be taken seriously. Bruen has unquestionably a loop in his swing. He had it at St. Andrews in 1938, when he sent everybody flying to watch him by his astonishingly brilliant play in the Walker Cup trials, and it is decidedly more pronounced now than it was then. But what exactly is the form of it? The club-head is going so fast at the crucial moment (that is why he drives so horribly far) that no one can see what it is doing, and I am told that even to the camera it produces a shapeless blur.

What he looks as if he did it is possible hesitatingly to suggest. He seems at some point in the upward swing to take the club-head inwards, then to take it outwards, and so, after forming his loop, bring it down straight along the line on which he proposes to drive. In fact, his swing appears the converse of that inculcated by the doctrine of "hitting from the inside out." Clearly he cannot bring it from the outside in or he could not drive as he does, but probably by some optical illusion he looks as if he very nearly did.

There is, too, this added complication. What I have been trying to describe is rather the way in which he swung when we first saw him. Now he seems to begin by taking the club much further outwards from his body, so that presumably he must also at some point take it much further inwards in order to accomplish his loop. Something odd and unorthodox happens to the right elbow, which is apparently for a fraction of time high in the air and assuredly not in a position where the books say it ought to be. But frankly, I give it up; since I cannot make up my own mind as to precisely what happens I cannot hope to describe it to anyone else. All I can be tolerably sure of is the result, which is staggering. If there is anyone who hits the ball harder or farther I have not seen him.

Perhaps the only conclusion is that arrived at by two gentlemen to whom I listened as they refreshed themselves at the bar. Unfortunately their remarks must lose some of their pungency in print, since they must be interspersed with discreet and anemic blanks: "— the — regulations. I'll play my own — game. That's what he says, and — well right, too," exclaimed one of them, and the other heartily and blankly concurred. I can add nothing to their wisdom, save that anybody who tries to copy the champion will probably break his wrist and his elbow and miss the globe into the bargain. "Genius," wrote Samuel Butler, "might be described as a supreme capacity for getting its possessors into trouble." In this case genius is much more likely to get its imitators into

trouble, and they will not be able to get out again by hitting the ball 170 yards or so with a mashie niblick.

These pious imitations most often afflict the golfing community after some great player has holed an inordinate number of putts. Here, too, quickness of the hand does not deceive the eye. We can at least see the player's attitude, where he plants his feet and how he holds the club. The most conspicuous instance was the tidal wave of "Diegeling" that swept over the country after Leo Diegel had holed putts all over the green in the Ryder Cup match at Moortown in 1929, and beaten Abe Mitchell by an almost blasphemous and indecent margin. Not only those who had watched him but hundreds who had only read a description of him were to be seen contorted to anguish with their elbows projecting at incredible angles and their chins resting on the top of the putter shaft, trying to push the ball into the hole with their shoulders.

A quarter of a century before that, when the late Walter Travis won the Amateur Championship at Sandwich, there had come another imitative phase. That was much better justified, for whereas Diegel's was an essentially freakish method, to which he himself had been driven in despair and which was far from always serving him well, Travis was a truly great putter. On the other hand, there was nothing particularly imitable about his method, except that he hit the ball with beautiful smoothness, and that, alas! is what always defeats the copyist. It is true that he held the club with a grip now often seen, but then new, namely the "reverse overlapping" grip with the left forefinger over the little finger of the right hand. But the real thing that we all rushed to copy was his Schenectady

putter. And then a hard-hearted Rules Committee told us we must not use it any more.

We may laugh at ourselves and other people for these antics which so seldom benefit us, but our golfing lives would have been perceptibly duller without them.

It never done no good to me,
But I can't drop it if I tried!

It was always good fun, and the hopes that were soon blasted had never perhaps been very seriously entertained. I remember, after watching J. H. Taylor for the first time, putting my right foot rather further forward in emulation of his then open stance. I did not drive any better; on the contrary; but it had been an interesting experiment. Then a year or two later I saw Harry Vardon playing at Ganton, just after he had won his first championship. Unless I am much mistaken he then held his right thumb down the shaft and not over it, as he came to do later. At any rate, I thought he did, and here was obviously the secret. I can still see the very spot in a certain field where, in devout imitation, I put my own right thumb down the shaft and prayerfully swung at a ball. The shot was a huge success, and so was the next and the next after that. In fact, I went home sure that I had got it at last, and life seemed a golden haze.

On the second day the thumb appeared to have lost some of its magic, and on the third I resignedly coiled it round the shaft once more. But the spot remains sacred, full of memories, not sad but pleasant. That field later became part of a golf course, and the scenery changed accordingly, but I have only to shut my eyes to see it exactly as it was when I struck my Vardonian shot. Perhaps in those sanguine days I might even have essayed looping.

THE MONSTER OF THE POOL

By E. MOORE DARLING

THE POOL, a thousand feet above sea level, lay breathless in its little hollow. No whisper came from the leaves of the trees which ran down to the water's edge on the far side, while the high rushes at the shallow end were motionless. Gehazi and I drifted almost imperceptibly. My casting was more of a reflex action than the result of deliberate volition, for not a breath ruffled the surface and not a fish stirred.

"To think," said Gehazi, "that a short hour before you got here there was fly all over the Pool and the fish taking like mad. Happen they won't move again till dusk."

It was high June, so that dusk would be well after 10 p.m. I always leave the Pool at about 8 p.m. However, it was very lovely, as the unique peace of the place soaked into one's tired mind and soul. A fish, apparently demented, struck at the fly, and missing it by a couple of inches, shot away.

"Dammo," said Gehazi, "and you missed him! Tell you, have I, of the Pool's biggest fish ever, and how it towed us round and round?"

"No," said I, "was it a pike? I didn't know that the Pool held anything but trout."

Gehazi slipped from the seat to the bottom of the boat, settled his back—well padded by nature—into the angle of the seat and thwarts and began his story.

"A day like this and as still was it," said he; "low was the Pool, for no rain had there been for weeks. The Colonel was it who was with me in the boat, while his wife sat and watched us from the car, there in the trees. Just as you are doing, the Colonel was fishing, but not hoping was he, when his line tightened. 'Watch for him coming under the boat, sir,' I said. 'He's a big 'un'. The Colonel kept a tight line but he could not recover any. 'Row me nearer,' said he; 'I'm in a snag'. 'But that are you not,' says I. 'For no snag is there for a hundred yards, but row you nearer will I, for that is sense.' I did so and not till the Colonel's

line was pointing nearly upright in the water did anything happen."

Gehazi paused rhetorically and I said, "What happened next?" "See you," he said, "Believe me will you, because you know me, though some wouldn't. Slowly in front of us the line began to move away, with the fish deep down. The Colonel gave him line from the reel till he came to the backing. 'Row you after him,' said he, 'for I do not trust this thin backing on so great a fish.' So I rowed until the Colonel had reeled in the backing and got a little of his casting line on the reel again, but still did the great fish keep swimming away from us, deep down."

Again Gehazi paused. Tapping the thwarts of the boat for emphasis, "Sir," he said, "on my Bible oath, four times round the Pool did I row and by this had the Colonel's wife got out of the car to watch us. 'What is happening, dear?' she asked. 'Shall I put lunch out?'"

"I am in the greatest fish in Wales," said the Colonel, "and by the feel of him not lunch will we need but to-morrow night's dinner." By then were we past, the great fish still pulling and I still rowing hard. "Keep at it, Gehazi," said the Colonel. "I believe he's tiring and he cannot keep this up for ever." "And neither can I," I said. "For I am 75 come Michaelmas and this is the fifth time round the Pool and fast are we going, see you." It was as I said this that it happened."

"What happened?" I asked.

"We saw the great fish," replied Gehazi.

"Oh," I said. "At last he jumped, did he?"

"He did not," was the reply. "First came a long piece of broken water where the line went below the surface as if, just there, the water boiled. Then, see you, up came bits of stick and leaves and mud, while pull harder did the fish so that row as I would, the Colonel lost line. 'Row,' he said, 'for I am to the backing again,' and now I did, while the water humped and boiled in front of me. Then——" Gehazi shuddered. His voice fell a full tone and faded

into little more than a whisper. "Then," he went on, "a great head appeared as big as a bulldog and the line went slack."

"You'd lost him?" said I. Gehazi ignored the interruption.

"Take in line, sir," I said, "he's coming towards us."

"Row away like hell," shouted the Colonel, "he's coming towards us."

"Then did I row and the great fish swam, head out of water."

"Head out of water?" said I.

"So did I say," said Gehazi. "It was a neel."

"An eel?" said I.

"Aye so," said Gehazi. "Measured it did

I with my eye and the length of the boat was it. Then 'Cut the line, sir,' I said, 'for I am nearly done,' and 'Nearly done am I,' said the Colonel and cut the line. Not his best double taper was it but a flat line that he kept for fishing the Pool."

Just then a small cloud drifted across the sun, a few puffs of wind came between the gaps in the mountain westward and Gehazi took to the oars to get me on a drift where I could put a fly into the ruffle that the new wind was making.

"Of two things I will warn you," he said, as he got the boat across the Pool. "If ever you should hook an old line here, do not wait

a minute. *Cut the line.* Be it best double taper or old, flat wet-fly line, cut it and cut it quickly." He stopped talking and went on rowing.

"What is the second warning?" I asked.

"Never be on the Pool without a boatman," he replied. "That fish is an evil fish. From a volcano did he come and though a neel he seems, Behemoth is his name, for so did Lewis the Post say in Chapel."

He took his usual baksheesh and filled his vast spare pipe with enough tobacco to last a day. As I let in the clutch to come away, "Come again soon," he said. "And I will tell you more fine stories."

MOTOR NOTES

TAKING A CAR ACROSS THE CHANNEL

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE only Continental motoring that many of us have done for some years now has been while wearing khaki suits and driving rather utilitarian motor-cars. Now that better times have come again our thoughts are turning to the pleasure of driving down those long, straight, tree-lined roads towards the sunshine, with of course suitable halts for interesting meals.

As I have just been over in Belgium for the Grand Prix my impressions may be of interest. Incidentally, in the Grand Prix British amateur drivers did very well, taking first and second places in the two-litre class, making fastest lap in the whole race, and bringing home the Churchill and Seaman Cups. The few manufacturers who seem to take no interest in the recovery of British motor-racing would have been interested in what some of their prospective customers on the Continent thought of them.

Both the outward and return journeys took fewer than twelve hours, from door to door. We left home in London at 7 a.m. and were in our hotel in Brussels before 7 p.m., and everything went equally smoothly on the return trip. The condition of the main roads is fairly good, except in the Spa and Francorchamps area, and we did the 77 miles from Ostend to Brussels in one and a half hours, which is some indication that they cannot be too bad.

* * *

For the motorist intending to go over it is essential to allow ample time for renewing, or obtaining, passports and visas. It is wise to leave yourself about a month, as the Passport Offices and the various consulates are over-worked at the moment. Either the Royal Automobile Club or the Automobile Association will handle the customs papers and the international driving permit required in some countries.

It is necessary to lodge a banker's guarantee with the R.A.C. or the A.A. for the amount of duty involved on the car. It is wise, although not strictly essential, to carry a list in triplicate of all tools, spares and tyres carried; this can make things much easier at some customs barriers. Under present currency regulations each person is permitted to take abroad £5 in sterling, £10 in foreign currency, and traveller's cheques up to a maximum in all of £80. If larger sums are required, special application must be made to the Bank of England on a form obtainable from any bank.

The cost of transporting the car across-Channel need not come out of the allowance, but may be paid on this side before starting. The costs are not high, and, although they vary slightly on the various routes, the following can be taken as a fair average:—

	£	s.
Wheelbase not exceeding 8 ft. 6 ins. ...	7	10
" " " 9 ft. 0 ins. ...	9	10
" " " 9 ft. 6 ins. ...	11	10
" " " 10 ft. 6 ins. ...	14	10
Wheelbase exceeding 10 ft. 6 ins. ...	16	10

Except when crossing on a Belgian boat it is essential to drain all petrol from the tank. Reservations for shipping space should be made as far as possible in advance, and should quote

the wheelbase, weight, overall length, width, and height. Petrol is unrationed in both Switzerland and Belgium. In Belgium coupons are required, but these are readily obtainable from the Burgomaster (Service des Carburants). We found no difficulty in obtaining all the supplies we wanted. In France one can draw 33 gallons at the port of disembarkation, or chits instead, and a further 11 gallons per week from area petrol offices throughout France. The head office in Paris will be found very helpful.

During our trip I found that the representatives of the motoring organisations, both here and on the other side, were in every way back to pre-war standard, and the speed and courtesy with which the cars and our baggage were cleared made things very pleasant and easy. The reception one had from the people was heartening; and one felt in no time at all that one was among friends.

The position regarding food appeared to be very good as regards quality, quantity and price. Hotel charges, for anything other than an hotel *grand luxe*, worked out at about 300 francs per day inclusive. The rate of exchange when I was over was 178 Belgian francs to the pound. Prices in the best restaurants were no higher than in a restaurant of equal quality in the West End of London, and the members of our party who were interested said that drinks were cheaper. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of good quality petrol and oils at any garage. All the garages were helpful and appeared anxious to do all they could to impress us with their keenness and efficiency.

We were warned by some Army friends never to leave the car unlocked or unattended; but although not always remembering to observe this caution we suffered no losses. From my experience there is no need to hesitate if contemplating a holiday in Europe. The crossing itself need not worry anyone, and, once you are across, the problems are, if anything, less than at home; there is no speed limit and one can park anywhere. I am going abroad again soon with Colonel Gardner, to watch his record attempts in Italy, and as we shall be driving right across Europe through Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy, I expect to return with some useful information.

THE NEW JOWETT JAVELIN

A completely new British car has just been announced. It is of sufficient interest to warrant a departure from our usual practice of giving no details before a full test. The car is the Jowett Javelin, and it embodies many features



THE NEW JOWETT JAVELIN

The good ground clearance and streamlining can be observed

not usually found in the medium-size and medium-price class. The makers have been frank in their announcement, stating that their pre-war models "were out of date and manufactured by out-of-date methods." The target set the designer has been an ambitious one; how far he has succeeded will not be fully known until later. The desire was to produce a car which would be small enough for the average buyer in this country—that is less than 14 ft. overall—but roomy enough to carry up to six people on occasion. To be economical and to achieve a good performance with a low-taxation engine, the requirement was for a lighter car than usual. A combination of the softness and comfort of American car springing with the accuracy and stability of the small Continental car was aimed at. On paper it is clear that the makers have tried hard to solve these various problems, and it is hoped that soon the car can be put to the test.

A study of the specification, and an estimation of the probable performance, may be of interest. The total length is 13 ft. 8 ins. and the width across the front seat 52 ins. The total weight is 18 cwt., whereas the average for cars of this size is 25 cwt. The suspension is by torsion bars, assisted by telescopic shock-absorbers. The body framework and the chassis form one complete welded girder construction. The ground clearance is 8 ins., and the floor is completely flat. The four-cylinder engine develops 50 brake horse-power.

If these rather bald statements are studied, a fairly accurate idea of the performance can be gained. With such a power-to-weight ratio, and bearing in mind the aerodynamic profile of the bodywork, it should be above average. The maximum speed should be between 75 and 80 m.p.h., and the acceleration figures should show a 15 per cent. improvement over cars of a similar size and power. As the drag will be reduced by the streamlined body, the petrol consumption, too, should be noticeably improved. The ample ground clearance, in conjunction with the flat floor, should be of benefit on the overseas markets.

CORRESPONDENCE

RIVER TRANSPORT FOR LONDON?

SIR,—As the London traffic increases in all its intensity why should not river transport be adopted to lessen the load? Surely a great deal more use could be made of the Thames, and fast comfortable passenger steamers, as well as those for freight, could be inaugurated. It would take time to perfect an efficient service owing to the scarcity of material, craft, etc., but a beginning could be made. The barges used on Victory Day which are now for sale could be bought for such a purpose and reconstructed.

I am sure it would be a popular and paying proposition and a boon to the people who work indoors all day and to whom a change of scene and plenty of fresh air would be welcome.

Travelling to and from work every day is no longer a simple matter, and for a great many the jostling, clamour and general scrimmage of the rush hour have become an absolute nightmare, injurious to health.

A well-organised river service would not only benefit thousands of individuals, but would be the means of easing the traffic jams everywhere in the highways of London which have already risen in a short time to gigantic proportions.—DOROTHY ALLHUSEN, Easterton, Devizes, Wiltshire.

A GOOD YEAR FOR ORCHIDS

SIR,—I have once found a white *Orchis morio* in Herefordshire, where the ordinary type is common. It was a great puzzler. This season seems to be especially good for the orchid-hunter, if for nobody else.

In this district, within an area of about a hundred yards, I have picked a bunch including the common spotted orchis, the sweet-scented and the pyramidal, as well as the rarer bee, the frog and the inconspicuous little musk (*Herminium Monorchis*), and still left plenty for seed. This last, though rather quaint than showy, fills the room with its odour of honeycomb. I cannot say I detect any scent of musk at night, as the books say, but I am not very sure what musk smells like. Is it possible that the wet spring is specially favourable to the growth of the mycelium on which the orchids depend in what the scientists call symbiosis?—W. K. SCUDAMORE, Ansley, Malling Hill, Lewes, Sussex.

WHICH IS THE LARGEST TITHE BARN?

SIR,—Where really is the second largest tithe barn in England? Mr. S. P. B. Mais in his article on Bredon, says that Bredon has it. Ours in Sturry, belonging to this school, Milner Court, has always been so described. It is 160 ft. long by 24 ft. Does Bredon's beat that? And can

anyone tell us where the largest tithe barn is?—WILFRID H. OLDAKER, Milner Court, Sturry, Canterbury, Kent.

[The longest tithe barn in England was the gigantic barn at Abbotsbury, 276 ft. long. Only part of it is now roofed, so that the statement has to be made in the past tense. Investigation proves that Mr. Mais was wrong in claiming second place for the fine tithe barn at Bredon. According to the Victoria County History of Worcestershire it is 124 ft. 3 in. in length and is exceeded by the barn at Middle Littleton in that county (130 ft.). The barn at Sturry is considerably longer than either of these but must yield to three Wiltshire barns—Tisbury (188 ft. 3 in. by 32 ft. 3 in.), Wolfhall (172 ft. by 26 ft.), and Bradford-on-Avon (167 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft. 3 in.). The measurements are those given by Percy Mundy in *Memorials of Old Wiltshire*, those for Tisbury and Bradford-on-Avon being internal. Perhaps one of our readers can tell us whether there are other barns which compete with Tisbury for second place.—Ed.]

CHARCOAL FOR HOP-DRYING

SIR,—One can see charcoal prepared for the hop-drying season on a farm near Maidstone. Not many of the hop kilns are started with charcoal, as they now burn coke or oil fuel. The wood is piled together and covered with sand on top so that it burns slowly. When the sand turns white then the wood underneath has turned into charcoal. This charcoal-burner has performed the operation for thirty years and he told me that the fumes from the fires were an excellent cure for indigestion!—C. T. SPURLING (Rev.), The Rectory, Otham, near Maidstone, Kent.

KESTREL OVER THE CITY

SIR,—I have seen the letter in your issue of June 28 reporting a kestrel over the City. Your correspondent may be interested to know that in 1945 a pair were said to be nesting in a large building just south of Kensington Gardens. I cannot vouch for that, but while living near South Kensington station I frequently saw a kestrel hunting near that station and in Chelsea in 1945, and I think also in 1944.—M. I. WEBB, South Wing, Madingley Hall, Cambridge.

EPITAPH OF AN OTTER-HOUND

SIR,—I am greatly interested in Mr. Christopher Hussey's first article on Rousham in your issue of June 14, and the excellent photographs, especially those which show the tablet with an epitaph to an otter-hound, attached to the keystone of the arch of the upper cascade. I was shown this epitaph some years ago when hunting the otter on the Cherwell through the

grounds of Rousham, but omitted to take a copy of it, only remembering the first two lines:

Tyrant of the Cherwell flood
Come not near these sacred groves.

My recollection is that the hound's name was not Ringwood, as stated in the article (p. 1087), but Ruffin, a name by which the Master of the Bucks. Otter-hounds expressed his intention of calling one of his puppies.

I should much like to have a copy of the epitaph and any particulars of its date and origin and of the interest of its author in otter-hunting. If you cared to publish it, I am sure it would be of interest to many of your otter-hunting readers as well as to myself.—ARTHUR MACDONALD, Hazely, Tring, Hertfordshire.

[The inscription, too long to have been quoted in the article, was evidently introduced some time subsequently to the formation of the garden, perhaps by Sir Charles Cottrell, the son of Sir Clement to whom General



A CHARCOAL-BURNER IN KENT

See letter: Charcoal for Hop-drying

Dormer bequeathed Rousham. Neither of the latter owners are likely to have been much addicted to otter-hunting, if only owing to their age. Sir Charles, who succeeded in 1758, was evidently of a more active habit—he sold General Dormer's library—and may well have seen nothing inappropriate in burying Ringwood in Venus's Vale.

The lines are as follows:

"In front of this Stone lies the remains of Ringwood, an Otter Hound of extraordinary sagacity.

Tyrant of the Cherwell's flood
Come not near this sacred gloom
Nor with thy insulting Brood
Dare pollute my Ringwood's tomb.

When though Death has laid him low
Long the terror of thy Race

Couples taught by him to know
Taught to force thy lurking place.

Mark how Stubborn's airy tongue
Warns the time to point the Spoor
Ruffin loud thy knell has rung
Ruler echoes Death is near.

All the Skies in concert rend
Butler cheers with highest glee
Still thy Master and thy friend
Ringwood, ever think on thee.

—E. J.

"TOWNSEND'S BUILDING" AT ROUSHAM

SIR,—On stylistic evidence, Mr. Hussey is quite right to deny William Townsend any share in the plan of Kent's garden temple at Rousham. But the apportioning of credit between architect and builder in a co-operative age of architecture can only be conjectural, and, in this case, on consideration of the following points: Was the septuagenarian "architect" Townsend (with a reputation as an editor of other men's designs) called from Oxford to act only as a builder? Why was this temple specially distinguished, by its contemporary name, as "Townsend's Building"? Where was Kent in 1738? If General Dormer knew General Tyrrell of Shotover Park, there may be a link between the garden temple there (also domed and octagonal, assigned by the present writer to Townsend) and the Rousham temple.

Since my article on Townsend was published (*Architectural Review*, October, 1945), his long list of Oxford buildings has been added to, and it may interest your readers to know that the full "resurrection" of this Oxford artist—as so far worked out—will appear in *A Christ Church Miscellany* to be published "for the Author" on or before November 4, the quarter-centenary of Henry VIII's Foundation of Christ Church.—W. G. HISCOCK, Christ Church Library, Oxford.

THE ROSE REVIVED

SIR,—The late Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, of Oxford, told me that the sign of the Rose Revived (mentioned in a letter in your issue of June 28) existed in the fifteenth century. Latterly it was entitled the Rose, or Rose and Crown. Possibly the Rose Revived refers to the rise to power of the Lancastrians under Henry VII.—G. A. TOMLIN, Hasketon, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.

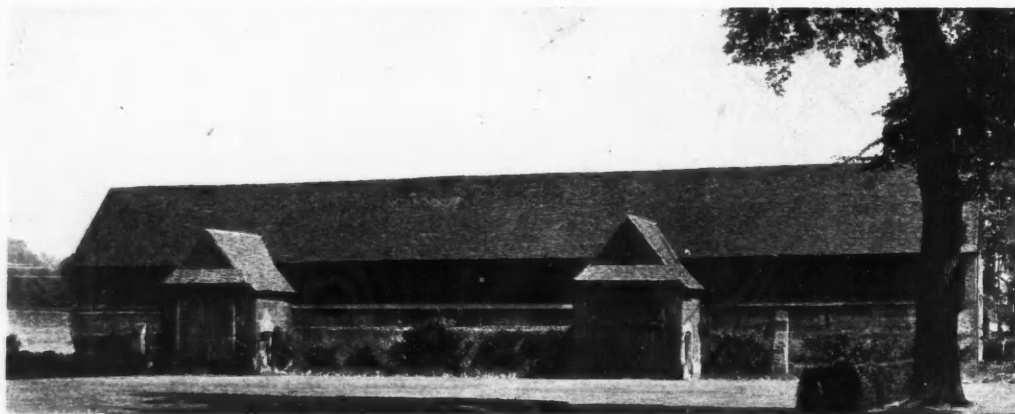
WHAT IS A FORSTAL?

SIR,—For some time I have been trying to track down the origin of the word "forstal," or "fostal," mentioned in the article on Brencilly (May 31). It is in common use as a place-name in this part of the country, e.g., Hunter's Forstal, St. Lawrence Forstal.

I am told that it originally meant (a) a clearing in a forest, (b) the junction of woodland paths or roads, and (c) a three-cornered field among woods. I am inclined to believe that there is some link with the word "forest," but realise that this may not be so. So far I have been unable to find proof that any of the above definitions is correct.

Another local word which puzzles me is "list," used as the name of the narrow strip of ground too near to the roots of hops to be ploughed. My dictionary gives one meaning of the word as a "border or line," which may explain it, but I know of no similar use, and it seems strange that the word, in this sense, should have survived only as a term used in hop-growing, a form of husbandry which was unknown at the time when this meaning was in common use.

My search (many months ago) for confirmation of the chequers-tree legend had one pleasing result. I was sent four young chequers-trees, which



THE TITHE BARN AT STURRY, NEAR CANTERBURY, 160 ft. LONG

See letter: Which is the Largest Tithe Barn?

are now thriving on my land.—W. A., Kent.

[The Oxford Dictionary gives "forstal" as a variant spelling of "forestall," used in Kent to mean the space in front of a farm-house or the approach to it.—Ed.]

HORNED HARES

SIR,—I was interested in the letter about horned hares, which appeared in your issue of June 28. I was staying before the war at Klosterreichenbach, near Freudenstadt in the Black Forest, and I noticed in the inn in which I was staying a mounted head of a hare with horns. While I was gazing at it, I noticed the smiles of the "locals," and I gathered that in those days there were Germans with a sense of humour, and taxidermists with a high degree of skill.—G. HOWARD HEATON, Birmingham.

THE THATCHER OF GOTHAM

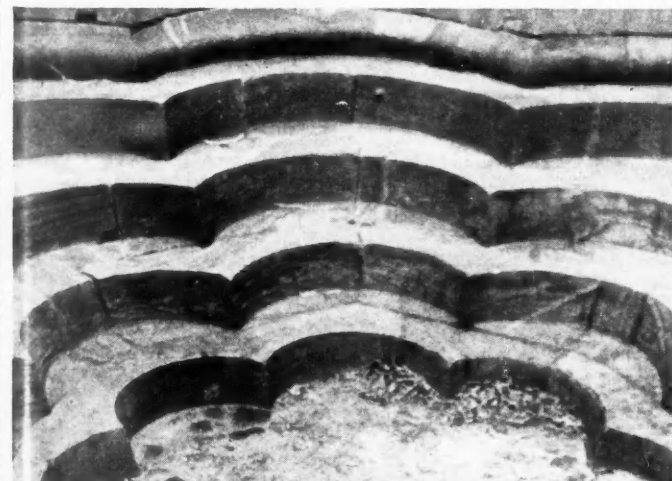
SIR,—At Clifton, not far from Nottingham, there is a cottage with a weathercock of thatch. As I cannot remember having seen a thatched weathercock in this district before, I thought the photograph might interest your readers. The thatch and the bird are the work of Mr. S. Bradbury, of Gotham, Nottinghamshire.—C. E. LLOYD, 42, Fairbank Crescent, Sherwood, Nottinghamshire.

CEYLON'S FORMER CAPITAL

SIR,—An interesting feature of the ruins of Polonnaruwa, Ceylon's ancient capital, is its bathing pools, which date from the twelfth century. There is evidence that the water was controlled by sluices, and raised by means of machinery, spouting out of pipes in spray, the whole structure giving the effect of rain ceaselessly falling. In certain baths the water was perfumed. Fancifully-shaped pavilions were also attached to these baths.

The section of steps in the photograph belongs to the Lotus Bath some distance away from the Gal-Vihara, or Stone Temple, at Polonnaruwa. It is reached by a jungle path, and the steps leading down its sides, as will be seen in the illustration, were carved like curved petals so that, when laid in place, they produced the effect of a full-blown lotus flower.

Such was the architecture of a long past age in Ceylon, when, 800 years ago, King Parakrama Bahu the Great held sway. His city of Polonnaruwa is ruined now, but a good many of the ancient buildings, comprising palaces, shrines, temples, *Viharas* and *dagobas*, have since been restored, thanks to the work of the Government Archaeological Department.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, Batticaloa, Ceylon.



THE LOTUS STEPS AT POLONNARUWA

See letter: Ceylon's Former Capital



STRAW WEATHERCOCK ON A COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

See letter: The Thatcher of Gotham

A BLACK-AND-WHITE BIRD

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in the enclosed photograph of a piebald cock blackbird. The bird was a partial albino, on the wings only, mainly on the right wing. It was not



THE PIEBALD BLACKBIRD

See letter: A Black-and-White Bird

until he appeared on the scene to feed the chicks that I saw him and his peculiarity.—DAVID GUNSTON, North End, Portsmouth, Hampshire.

A SWIMMING BAT

SIR,—While we four were having tea recently beside the Steinhude Lake near Hanover, Germany, our attention was drawn to a slight commotion over the water. This proved to be caused by a rook which was making

a series of murderous attacks on a bat.

The time was 6 o'clock (Central European Summer Time) and sunshine was still warm and bright. The rook made a number of swoops, retired to sit on a stake for a few seconds, and then returned to the fray. The victim had little difficulty in evading its adversary, which quickly gave up the chase and vanished.

The bat, however, apparently exhausted by the efforts thus forced upon it, dropped into the water. There it rested for a moment and then, to our astonishment, struck out straight for the bank by the shortest route (about 10 yards), using powerful deliberate strokes. We hastened to meet it, and the swimming bat was clearly observed at a distance of 2 ft. Its activity in no way resembled the haphazard splashings of a non-swimmer.

Having reached the bank, here formed by a wooden retaining wall, it climbed about a foot clear of the water, where it hung complacently upside down, evidently none the worse for its adventure, apart from a certain dampness which would soon be dried by the warm sun.

The aspects of the matter which impressed us most were: (1) That a proverbially blind animal should unhesitatingly select the shortest route to safety under such embarrassing circumstances; and (2) that an aerial mammal should so clearly demonstrate foreknowledge, either inherited or acquired, of swimming.

We should be glad to hear of any comparable incident in the experience of your readers.

None of us is, unfortunately, sufficiently a naturalist to be able accurately to name the species of either antagonist, but they appeared to be respectively a common (or garden) rook and a common (or belfry) bat.—J. MANNERS, I. WALMESLEY-COTHAM, R. J. SHACKLETON, G. GOODALL-COPESTAKE, Officers' Mess, 7th Royal Tank Regiment, B.A.O.R.

THE COASTLINE OF SKYE

SIR,—In the admirable article on Skye by Mr. W. A. Poucher (June 28) there is one overstatement.

The author says "the coast line of this misty isle is thousands of miles in length." I have measured the coast line on the one-inch Ordnance map and I make it something under 360 miles. Probably indentations of the coast too small to be shown on the one-inch map would increase this measurement, but it could not possibly stretch to thousands of miles.—C. J. P. CAVE, Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Hampshire.

THUYA FENCE POSTS

SIR,—My snapshot illustrates a matter of interest to persons managing country estates or farms—the far

greater durability of *Thuya plicata* (Western red cedar) in the ground by comparison with Douglas fir. Unfortunately, exact dates and ages are not available, but the fence was about eight years old when it was pulled up: that is, the stakes had



DOUGLAS FIR FENCE POSTS, ROTTED AWAY, AND (right) THUYA POSTS STILL SOUND

See letter: Thuya Fence Posts

been about eight years in the ground. The Douglas stakes, from trees about 17-18 years old, were rotten, but the thuya, from trees 14-15 years old, were still sound, even at the points.—J. D. U. W., Oxford.

DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE

SIR,—May we comment on Mr. Clyde Higgs's reply to Mr. Mansfield's article on dual-purpose cattle?

Mr. Higgs infers that dual-purpose and inefficiency are synonymous. If efficiency means economical production, the total yield of milk and beef from a true dual-purpose herd over a period of years is a great national asset, and is far in excess of the single product from a pure dairy herd. Dual-purpose beef is called "variable and uncertain." This is not true. Dual-purpose steers produce prime beef and to infer that cow beef means dual-purpose beef is foolish.

Standards of efficiency are modified by many factors. Mr. Higgs criticises Mr. Mansfield's standards as being too high, yet assumes for his typical "third class canning cow" an average lactation of 1,100 gallons with each of four calves, after which she is to be scrapped. Surely too good an animal to scrap—or too good to be true? Is this intended to indicate the normal production of Mr. Higgs's

own single-purpose herd? If so, it has escaped our notice.

If single-purpose cattle produce only modest yields, their owner suffers an appreciable disadvantage, since almost all his dairy-bred bull calves are automatically scrapped instead of becoming an asset both to him and to the nation. Mr. Higgs's suggestion that true dairy-bred bull calves can be made into satisfactory beef steers will not bear investigation.

Mr. Higgs credits his hypothetical single-purpose herd owner with more wisdom in the choice of a herd sire than his dual-purpose counterpart. On what grounds? True dual-purpose breeders are at least as careful and discriminating by comparison. Their reward is correspondingly greater, since they gain 50 per cent. more useful calves each year.

Mr. Higgs allows a man, if he wishes, to produce beef, stipulating that it shall be done with "tools designed for the job." In our submission true dual-purpose breeds are the only economical means of doing this to-day, and they produce, in addition, as much milk as a single-purpose herd on the average farm. The steers thrive on the "luscious leys," after they have been grazed by their milk-producing dams and sisters.

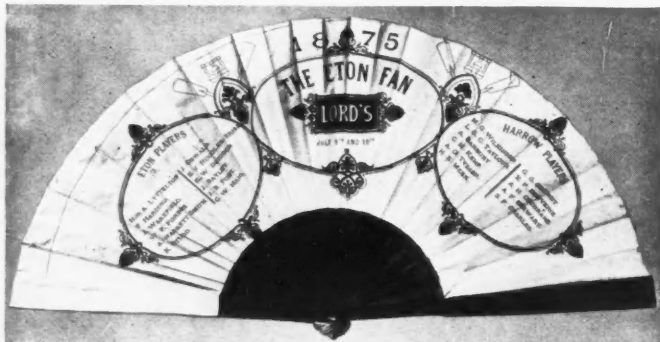
Mr. Higgs suggests that, in order to breed his own herd replacements satisfactorily, a man needs a single-purpose herd. On what grounds is this peculiar assumption made? There is usually more breeding trouble with dairy cattle (especially those forced for high yields) than with true dual-purpose cows, whose stamina is ordinarily superior, and whose breeding life is much longer.

The core of the argument is that Mr. Higgs is confusing dual-purpose with no-purpose, and he is condemning the former, about which, from personal experience, he probably knows nothing.

Mr. Higgs infers that single-mindedness is a virtue. It may also be called the possession of a one-track mind, which is not usually considered to be an advantage. May we also mention that man shall not live by milk alone?—AUSTIN A. GARLICK, Redcombe Farms, New Farm, Wolston, near Coventry, Warwickshire.

CUCKOOS IN A HOUSE—MARTIN'S NEST

SIR,—Is there a housing shortage in the cuckoo world? Although there are plenty of nests in the golf course more usually gate-crashed by cuckoos, an eccentric cuckoo has succeeded in depositing an egg in each of two adjacent house-martin's nests, which are tucked inaccessibly away under the eaves at the back of our club house. The young martins have been cast out, and each nest now contains a rapidly growing young cuckoo. With such a small hole of egress, they will surely become prisoners. If this is unusual, as I suspect, you might care to print this letter.—HUGH BURY,



AN ETON FAN FOR THE MATCH AT LORD'S WITH THE NAMES OF THE TWO ELEVEN

See letter: For the Eton v. Harrow Match

Atwoodley Golf Club, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

[This is a most interesting and unusual case, and we hope our correspondent will watch events and report them in these pages.—ED.]

ROTTERDAM PHENIX

SIR,—Your readers may be interested by this recent photograph of the 15th-century church of St. Laurence, at Rotterdam. When the Germans launched their ruthless air attack on the city, on May 14, 1940, over 30,000 people were killed and 650 acres in the heart of the city were laid waste. The people of Rotterdam have a fifteen-year plan of reconstruction for a new city, the first stone of which was recently laid. The church of St. Laurence, though roofless and partly in splints, stands out as a landmark in the huge open space which was already cleared of rubble before the liberation.—R. W., Bristol, Gloucestershire.

MASTER BROCK GROWS UP

SIR,—Readers of COUNTRY LIFE may be interested to know that David, the young badger, whose photograph appeared in your issue of May 24, is still doing well. I send you an up-to-



DAVID, THE BADGER: AN UP-TO-DATE PORTRAIT

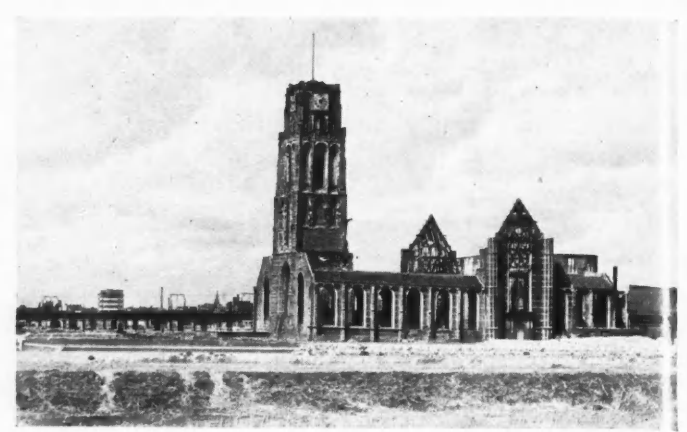
See letter: Master Brock Grows Up

date portrait in which he appears almost grown up. The sow has given him every attention and he has had a few fresh eggs to help him along.

In answer to your question about the gestation period, this was just short of seven months and he was born on March 2. I have letters and requests for photographs, so that some interest has been shown in what we are still hoping will turn out to be the first recorded badger to be reared in captivity.—RALPH WRIGLEY, 37, Salt-hill Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

FOR THE ETON v. HARROW MATCH

SIR,—You may like to see this relic of the Eton v. Harrow matches of a



THE 15th-CENTURY CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE, ROTTERDAM, AS IT IS TO-DAY

See letter: Rotterdam Phoenix

past age, lent me by a kind friend. It was found in a junk shop; beyond this I do not know its history. It is an Eton fan of light blue with the names of the two elevens of 1875 inscribed in gold letters.

There are to be seen two earlier

Hungary (1938), but two were born dead.—G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD (Capt.), Greenbank, Bury, Lancashire.

SIR,—Replying to the question asked by Mr. David M. Edwards in his letter in your issue of June 14, my ferret produced twelve in her first litter of April 26 last.—L. SAMPLE (Major), Melksham, Wiltshire.

AUTRES TEMPS, AUTRES MOEURS

SIR,—The Rowlandson print of the man with the sundial which illustrated the article *Clocks and Time-keeping in Georgian England* (COUNTRY LIFE, June 21) exemplified the length of caption required to explain a joke in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. I showed the picture to a number of modern young people, in their late 'teens, and early twenties, and asked them what caption they would have given it. Here are four of the replies in my order of preference:

(a) "You said, sir, 'Keep a watch on the sundial and bring me the time at noon.'"

(b) "Your weapon, sir. The enemy is at the gate."

(c) "It was a condition of sale, sir. I couldn't buy the watch without the sundial and shovel."

(d) "Really, Murgatroyd! When I say 'Bring me the time', don't take me too literally."

Perhaps other readers would like to test the reactions of mid-20th-century youth to the humour of 150 years ago and allow us to read of the result.—R. G. R., Torquay, Devon.

THE POSITION OF THE PETROL TANK FILLER

SIR,—Reading Mr. J. Eason Gibson's objection to recessed car door handles reminds me of a long-standing objection of mine. What is the reason for nearly all cars (in fact, all those I have known) carrying their petrol tank fillers on the left-hand back wing?

My points against this method are these: (a) Petrol drippings ruin the coachwork. (b) Any ill-minded person can put damaging material into the petrol system. (c) The actual filler cap spoils the design of the car.

If it were put into the boot, all these troubles might be avoided. It would be away from the coachwork; it could be locked up, and it would be hidden, leaving a clear back wing.—ANTHONY J. WILKINSON, Lazonby Rectory, Penrith, Cumberland.

A GIANT LABURNUM

SIR,—In your issue of June 14 you inserted a communication from me about a giant laburnum tree. Unfortunately, by an error the spread of the tree is given as 36 yards. It should have been 30 feet. I shall be interested to hear whether a larger laburnum tree in this country is known.—W. R., Hampshire.

A FERRET'S LITTER

SIR,—Your correspondent from Sidcup asks whether there is any record of a ferret exceeding eleven in a litter. There are several records of larger litters. In 1944 there were two litters of eighteen reported from Surrey, though in one case two of the family were born dead. These two litters would appear to be the highest recorded for the British Isles.

Other large litters reported in the Press include fifteen from Scotland in 1936, fourteen in 1931 from Surrey and thirteen from several counties ranging from Gloucestershire to Yorkshire. Abroad, it was reported in a contemporary that an English-bred doe had a litter of twenty-three in



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New York 2.30 p.m. Local times
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Total elapsed time 16 hrs. 30 mins.
Time in the air 14 hrs.

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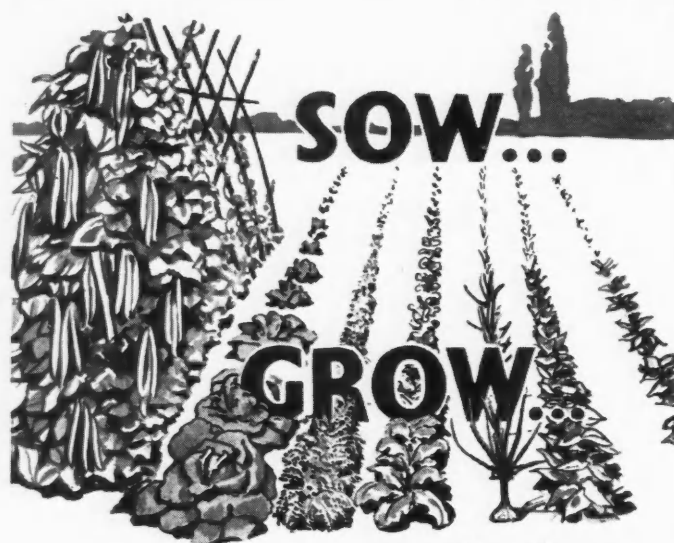
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NEW BOOKS

OSCAR WILDE IN A NEW LIGHT

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

A RELATIVE of mine once nursed an aged colonel who in his young days had belonged to a club of which Charles Dickens was a member. The colonel would not read Dickens's novels and would not even speak of him without contempt. "The fellow was a bounder!" he would explode. "You should have seen his waistcoats!"

This is a trivial instance of the way in which an artist's private life can influence thinking about his public works. Usually, it is kept within reasonable bounds: most of us can accept the waistcoats with a smile and the novels with applause: but in the

out this intention. Wilde emerges from the solidly documented but most readable pages as "a great character"; but, while this view of the man needs to be put, I doubt if it is the final valid point of view. "Far too much attention," says Mr. Pearson, "has been paid to his tragic story and nothing like enough to his delightful personality." Certainly we should see the man in the round, and this must include the gay liver of life that he was before the fall. But the fact remains that he did fall; and in the very contrast of this Before and After is the kernel which makes Wilde's a tragic figure and not a humorous one.

THE LIFE OF OSCAR WILDE. By Hesketh Pearson
(Methuen, 16s.)

THE USE OF HISTORY. By A. L. Rowse
(English Universities Press, 4s. 6d.)

THE LATE MRS. PRIOLEAU. By Monica Tindall
(Peter Davies, 8s. 6d.)

case of Oscar Wilde the situation went beyond reason into the realm of passion and prejudice. Wilde's moral offence caused thousands to shut his books with a doomful bang; and, stung by this, his admirers entered upon panegyrics concerning "the Master" which were, I feel, due rather to hot indignant loyalty than to a reasonable consideration of Wilde's position in relation to the whole body of English writing. Thus Wilde's reputation suffered from two conflicting errors: from those who sought to blow it up to the splendour of a balloon shining near to Heaven itself, and from those who turned their artillery upon the balloon and tried to make it a flaccid nothing, squirming in the mire.

That is how the famous controversy appears to me. My own feeling is that Wilde had nothing much to say and said it with unusual wit and grace. I am not myself one of Lady Windermere's fans, but I hope that, at this distance of time, the famous schemozzle of the 'nineties has had no place in forming or malforming my judgment. Not that the private life of an artist has nothing to do with his work. Dickens's waistcoats are as obvious in his novels as his pity and love of laughter; and Wilde's moral standpoint is in his work as clearly as his wit, friendliness and noble dislike for the standards of a commercialised community. But the place to consider these things is in the work, and the folly of the late Victorians was that that is just where they did not consider them at all.

"A GREAT CHARACTER"

This long preamble is to introduce Mr. Hesketh Pearson's excellent book *The Life of Oscar Wilde* (Methuen, 16s.). Mr. Pearson states his intention on the first page: "To reconstruct Wilde as a great character . . . to take him out of the fog of pathology into the light of comedy, to restore the true perspective of his career, to revive the controversialist, not the convict."

Mr. Pearson succeeds in carrying

existing in "the light of comedy." It is the last act that determines the nature of the play.

However, we are not considering a hypothetical book but the book which Mr. Pearson has written; and here we have the Wilde who, to me, is so deeply appealing because, for all his façade of worldly wisdom, he so much disliked the "wisdom" of the world he knew. He was, as we so clearly see from these pages, open-hearted and self-giving, refusing to invest money, always willing to lend it or give it: "a really genial and kindly nature, which seemed to be at variance with his egotism, self-assertion and love of notoriety, for he took an eager interest in others, encouraging and applauding them; a temperament that was reckless, generous and extremely indolent."

This is a full, rich book, stuffed with examples of Wilde's famous phrases, and it makes out, with chapter and verse, the case for Wilde's being the sort of man outlined in the phrases given above. It makes out, too, the case for Wilde's being a man of physical strength who knew how to protect himself from any who presumed upon their misjudgment of his character. Altogether, those who are interested in discovering the sides of Wilde's character which have been, as Mr. Pearson puts it, hidden by "the fog of pathology," could hardly have a better guide than this generous and understanding book.

STUDY OF HISTORY

Mr. A. L. Rowse's *The Use of History* (English Universities Press, 4s. 6d.) is the introductory volume to a new series of books. It is felt that interest in certain dominant men may well lead a student to pass from the personality to that complex of actions and reactions by which such men influence their times and are in turn influenced by their times. Thus we are to have *Wesley and the Methodist Movement*, *Lenin and the Russian Revolution*, and many more.

Mr. Rowse is the right man to

give us this preliminary book. His place as a historian is established, and so is his attitude to the business of writing history. There is a school which thinks that the accumulation of detail is enough, and that to have discovered from some mediæval washing-book how many shirts a rustic squire sent to the tub each week is a pregnant contribution to knowledge. There is another school with an airy disregard for the accumulation of facts and a fine gift of flying off into phrase and fable. Those who know Mr. Rowse's work will be aware that his "line" is to have all his facts beyond cavil but to use them as the ingredients, not as the pudding. His final feast is an imaginative and poetic affair in which facts have subserved truth and science has been made the servant of art. He has a chapter here discussing the old question whether the writing of history is a science or an art; and I suppose the answer is that, like everything else, like living itself, it is what the producer has the spiritual discernment to make it.

EXCITING READING

Anyway, in this little book, whose aim is to present the case for reading history, Mr. Rowse makes the subject exciting, and that is everything. "There is no reason why anything should ever be dull," he writes—a good saying. Certainly he himself is not dull here. He shows to the full the "blazing confidence" which he dedicates himself to have in history as a subject of study.

Of course, the historians themselves are not agreed as to what history is, as to what it teaches us, and indeed as to whether it teaches us anything at all. Mr. Rowse quotes the remark of the historian Bury: "So long as history was regarded as an art, the sanctions of truth and accuracy could not be severe," a remark to drive any artist mad with resentment, seeing that he must hold, if he be an artist at all, that the one sphere of life in which truth and accuracy are the very body and blood of the matter is the sphere of art. Finally, only that which is true survives, and few things survive save works of art.

However, this is a hard saying, especially in these days; and it is not surprising that Mr. Rowse received an anonymous letter from Ealing telling him: "All arts students should be cleared out of the universities to make way for the science students." Well, it may come to that yet. The "half-baked Ealing idiot," as Mr. Rowse calls him, may yet have his way, and then, no doubt, a good time will be had by all—for a space. But if you want to know why the Ealing idiot should not have his will, you may find reasons enough in Mr. Rowse's book.

A FIRST NOVEL

Mrs. Monica Tindall's first novel *The Late Mrs. Prioleau* (Peter Davies, 8s. 6d.) is an exploration of the life and character of a woman whose course was in some respects like Oscar Wilde's. She, like him, was Irish and came to live in London. Like him, she was talented and of a sunny, cheerful and affectionate disposition, and, like him, she fell from the peak of happiness into tragedy.

Mrs. Prioleau's trouble was that she married the wrong man, then had a prolonged love affair with the right one, and finally was left flat when the right one married another woman. The jolt completely reversed the tendencies of a normally good and attractive person. She became a hater of her children, a torturer of animals, a back-biter, slanderer and writer of

vindictive anonymous letters, a woman so hated that her son killed her.

It is well done, but I "have my doubts." To take again the case of Wilde: even after the tremendous shock of imprisonment and ostracism, there was not this appalling moral degeneration; he retained much sweetness and courtesy. I felt, in a word, that Mrs. Tindall had overdone it.

If this is hardly yet achievement, it is a book of promise. But the author should watch her detail. There is a scene in which a woman pours a bedroom jug of water over the head of an hysterical man. It was not a day when one would welcome a cold bath. "I was glad of the fire." Yet, when the two meet again, "his shirt collar still looked slightly damp." In fact, he would have had to change—suit, shirt, collar and everything else. These points are important in a realistic story.

A CLAN OF CATS

DOMESTIC-WILD (Animal Pictorial Books, 7s. 6d.) is an account of a cat, or rather of a clan of cats, half tame, half "walking by themselves in the wild wet woods," and all the happenings that befell them. The illustrations are snapshots in the best sense of the term, and if some fall short of technical perfection those who have stalked that most elusive quarry, our friend the cat, will agree that the author, Joy Frances Wilding, did well to secure such unposed records of these restless and often unobliging subjects. A dog will sit up when ordered to do so, and "smile and look pleasant," but not so puss, not even the most dampered of Persian ladies, still less a proud independent cat that holds itself aloof from humans and human doings.

The cats of this saga are a stand-offish race, truckling to no man or woman, preferring to kill a rabbit under the trees to drinking milk under the table, and rearing many a litter of semi-wild kittens in the wood-pile or some even more remote place. They live fiercely and strenuously—the description of the battle between two toms is not only vividly written but is an accurate description, from the long-drawn-out preliminaries to the desperate climax—to die having wasted no moment of their existence. Life for them is life indeed. F. P.

WITH GUN AND ROD

LEAVES from a Game Book (Hutchinson, 16s.) is an account by Major E. H. Lynn Allen of things seen and done when out with gun and rod, barren descriptions not merely of creatures shot and fish caught, but of delightful experiences in one part of the world and another. The illustrations are from sketches by the Master of Elphinstone, and they, too, are full of life and the open air, the frontispiece of an old cock red grouse in act of crying "Go-back!" being particularly characteristic, though the plate of five shovellers dropping down out of the sky on to a reedy lake is also very good. Major Lynn Allen's experiences have been gained in many parts of the world. He begins with a shooting picnic in Malaya and ends with a Christmas party in England, between which he visits France, Ireland, Egypt, India and Scotland. He has a vivid pen and is a master of description. Take, for example, his account of an early morning start by boat in Malaya, "The sun was not yet up as we cleared the island. Sea and sky seemed but two planes of soft, pale grey, enclosing us and our fussy little boat like some gigantic oyster. Our engine made the only sound there was—a puny clatter whose echoes thinned out over the glassy immensities of water and died among the quiet islets. These, towering cones of darkest green, were clothed from peaked summit to sea-girt base in dense jungle." Certainly those who enjoy reading of sport and wild life will find much to please them in these pages. F. P.

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THE COUNTRYMAN HAS A WORD FOR IT:



A NEST OF RABBITS

The word 'nest' is usually associated with birds, but among country folk it can also mean a rabbit with her young. Pharmacy, too, uses words in a special sense. A 'grain', for example, is 1-480th part of an ounce in the Apothecaries' Weight by which solid drugs are compounded. You can always rely on Boots to translate your Veterinary Surgeon's prescriptions into the correct specific, from drugs of tested purity.



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FARMING NOTES

PLANNING AN ORCHARD

MR. THOMAS NEAME, who is one of the best known and most successful fruit growers in Kent, gave the Farmers' Club some excellent practical points on the planning of orchards. He was talking particularly about apples and pears. It was good to find that Mr. Neame is an optimist about the future of fruit in this country, provided that the job is done efficiently throughout. He considers that, for the man who is specialising in top fruit and growing nothing else, 30-50 acres of normally planted trees will make an economic unit. Where is the best place to start? The requirements are a moderate rainfall and sufficiently mild climate, with preferably experienced labour and good rail and road facilities. Considerable elevation may give freedom from frost if the orchard is correctly sited, but also it may mean higher rainfall and later maturing, so ruling out early varieties. The Gloucestershire fruit-grower whose higher plantations are safe from frost may be at times right up in the clouds, which makes scab-control difficult. Parts of the West Country have too high a rainfall for satisfactory dessert apple production. The newcomer into fruit-growing who finds that land in the proved fruit-growing areas is firmly held and expensive may be able to do better for himself if he takes the advice of experts on the Government's advisory staff. In a venture which involves heavy capital expenditure, it is much better to buy land than to rent it. Before the war, the cost of getting an apple or pear plantation into bearing was £70-£100 an acre without the cost of the land, and to-day it is likely to be at least £200 an acre.

What to Grow

AMONG apples the English Cox's Orange Pippin is unequalled by any other apple in the world, and it can be grown for sale at a reasonable price. To the Farmers' Club, Mr. Neame also commended Worcester Pearmain, the stand-by of many growers, which is also well known on the markets and a good eating apple if allowed to mature. We may have our own personal favourites, such as Ribston Pippin and Sturmer Pippin, and James Grieve, in the right condition, is incomparable. There are not many cooking apples that the commercial grower can produce satisfactorily. Rule out the sulphur-shy and those subject to canker, and we are left with few besides Early Victoria, Grenadier, Lord Derby and Bramley Seedling. When Bramley Seedlings come on to the market, all others take a back seat. This variety has been a most profitable investment for many growers and will continue to be so if it is not over-planted. But Mr. Neame is probably right in saying that the future lies with the dessert apple and pear. Among pears, Conference, though some may not consider it a really good pear, is a free and reliable cropper. It stores well and is recognised by the public. It is worth remembering that the pear probably appreciates a good soil more than the apple. It does not like poor drainage and it does like a mild climate, so the prospective fruit-grower who picks on the south of England for his venture should certainly grow some pears.

Deplorable Marketing

OUR marketing of fruit is in many ways deplorable. When I go to the COUNTRY LIFE office adjoining Covent Garden, I always think, with Mr. Neame, that we could dispense with some of the intermediaries between the grower and his retailer, and avoid the senseless and extra-

vagant system of off-loading produce on to the Covent Garden market, paying unnecessary tolls and porters' fees, and loading again for the provinces, instead of sending direct. Even if packing is no cheaper on a co-operative basis, we can by large-scale grading, packing and marketing, save on transport, ensure better distribution and help the commission salesman to reduce his costs, to the ultimate benefit of growers. There is now a Fruit Packers' Council in which some of the largest growers are collaborating. This organisation also covers all the growers' co-operative marketing societies. This kind of co-operative organisation could be of service to the grower apart from selling his produce. He would gain by purchasing his requirements in bulk, and marketing societies could also in this country, as in Canada, help to organise the spraying of orchards and other cultural operations, and perhaps undertake the grubbing of worn-out or over-planted orchards and pruning for the smaller growers who have not an expert staff.

Phosphatic Fertilisers

THE Government have removed all restrictions on phosphatic fertilisers and any farmer is free to try to buy through his merchants the basic slag or other phosphates that he wants. I am afraid that many who want basic slag for their pasture land will be disappointed. The output now can be no higher than during the war, and the abolition of the permit system does not mean that there will be any more slag available. Permits are still needed for the purchase of potash fertilisers. It seemed reasonable to hope with the end of hostilities that Britain would again be able to draw potash from Germany and France, where we used to get good supplies. Muriate of potash we are getting from Palestine, but evidently supplies are still restricted. This is unfortunate because many thousands of acres of light land which have been cropped hard for the past six years have run short of potash, and this deficiency will be the limiting factor in crop yields in the 1947 harvest. If more wheat is to be grown it becomes a vital matter to ensure that sufficient potash fertilisers are forthcoming by the autumn.

Plenty of Nitrogen

WE owe a debt of gratitude to the manufacturers of nitrogenous fertilisers who throughout the war years have kept up a steady supply of sulphate of ammonia. Now other nitrogenous fertilisers are rather easier to get, but sulphate of ammonia must, I imagine, continue to be our stand-by. I wish that all makers of sulphate of ammonia would treat their product to prevent caking in the bags. Nothing is more tiresome than to have to spend several days in the spring breaking up sulphate of ammonia which has caked hard in the bags since it was delivered to the farm in the previous summer or autumn. I know that the Government give a rebate on early deliveries and a continuance of this rebate scheme has lately been announced, but farmers would rather pay a little more for their sulphate of ammonia and have it in proper condition for distribution when they need it in the spring. This caking is not due entirely to careless storage on the farm. I have taken pains to store early-delivered sulphate of ammonia in the approved style so as to allow the air to circulate between the stacked bags, but with certain makes of sulphate of ammonia this seems to be of no avail. Personally I am not a candidate this time for the Government's rebate on early deliveries. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

WELSH TENANTS
BECOME OWNERS

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN has sold the Llwydiarth estate of 10,000 acres, Montgomeryshire. The property was to have been dealt with at public auction, but so many requests were made by the farmers, smallholders and others, for an opportunity of privately acquiring their holdings that the agents, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., arranged for a conference with them. This lasted three days, and in the end it was announced that every lot had been bought by the tenants, for a total of approximately £100,000.

As soon as the sale was completed, enquiries came from many quarters concerning another part of the same vendor's vast landed possessions in North Wales, the part including and surrounding Lake Bala. These, however, were premature, for it is understood that negotiations are in progress with the Government as to the possibility of utilising part at least of that property for the purpose of defraying death duties. Lake Bala, it is felt, would form an ideal nucleus of one of the proposed national parks. It is the largest natural sheet of water in North Wales. Vyrnwy is larger, but the product of modern engineering skill for water supply. Bala water is remarkable for purity, and for its shoals of the rare gwyniad, a white-scaled fish. Senner alluded to Bala in *The Faerie Queene*, and Tennyson, in *Geraint and Enid*, mentioned how the south-west wind by "blowing Bala Lake fills all the sacred Dee."

FORMER SALES BY THE
CROWN

SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS-WYNN is among the largest landowners in the Principality. The estate which he has just sold came to his ancestors by marriage in 1715, but considerable areas were purchased from the Crown. That voluminous document, the Report of the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire (issued in 1896) discusses at great length (pp. 208-210) the details of various sales by the Crown to Sir W. W. Wynn, including the transfer of a total of 23,639 acres in the vicinity of Ruabon and Wrexham and in Merioneth, in 1856, for £6,331. The Report added: "The price charged seems small. . . . The land consisted of mountain and moorland, most of it not adapted for immediate cultivation, and no doubt subject to rights of common; but it was land parts of which were situate near to growing centres of population. . . . We are told that Sir W. W. Wynn claimed part of the parcels. We cannot say that, if the Crown be looked upon as a vendor compelled or induced by cogent prudential reasons to sell, that the Commissioners (of Woods and Forests) made a bad bargain for the Crown. But we cannot understand in this, as in many other cases, why they did sell." The Report (1896) added: "We make no reflection on the late Sir Williams-Wynn in regard to this transaction."

Except in rare and isolated instances there is no longer any excuse for the complaints of tenants which bulked so largely in the 1896 Report. Such sales as that just announced, and an earlier one this year of land in South Wales, have done much to make an end of grievances.

LAKE DISTRICT CRAGS AND
WATERS

DURSUANT to instructions from the Lowther Estates, Lake District properties which have been for a long while in the possession of the Earl of Lonsdale are about to be offered. They

include the summits of Little Hart Crag, which rise to over 2,000 feet; the charming little lake, Brothers Water, surrounded by woods, bright meadows and fells, filling the narrow head of Patterdale; sheep farms along the precipitous Kirkstone Pass; and other lots, among them the mediaeval Hartsop Hall. If an auction has to be held, it is likely to be in less than a month's time at Penrith.

IMPROVING ON LUTYENS?

A VENTURESOME claim is made by the agents, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, in the particulars of Orchards, near Godalming, that that house, designed by the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, has been "improved" by a new dining-room and "making the drawing-room very large and attractive," also by "a pink, fully-tiled bathroom." The building of Orchards, for the late Sir William Chance, took nearly four years (1899-1903). The house, of the local Bargate stone, has a 16th-century air. Miss Jekyll laid out the grounds. Orchards was the subject of an illustrated article in COUNTRY LIFE (April 11, 1908), and it is mentioned also in Chapter II of *Houses and Gardens* by E. L. Lutyens. The present vendor is Mr. Geoffrey Kennedy. There are 36 acres of freehold, 350 feet above sea level.

NORTH-COUNTRY TENANTS
BUYING

FOUR of the five farms on part of the Hetton and Haswell estates between Durham and Sunderland, were sold to the tenants. Of 22 lots, totalling 716 acres, 16 lots, together 600 acres, changed hands for over £27,000 in all. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley held the auction, and were able to congratulate one farmer on successfully bidding for the holding that he has occupied just over 60 years.

Mr. A. V. Daborn, for 26 years with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, will practise on his own account there, now that the firm's temporary wartime branch at Shrewsbury has been discontinued.

TWO BELGRAVE SQUARE
MANSIONS SOLD

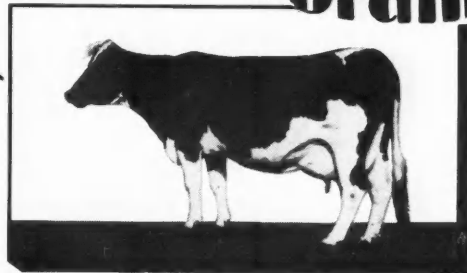
THE Duchess of Kent for some time lived in No. 3, Belgrave Square, the lease of which has now been sold to Messrs. George Trollope and Sons and Messrs. Turner Lord and Ransom. Another Belgrave Square leasehold, No. 43, which was lately held by Miss Rachel Parsons, has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope, the buyers of this house being the Londra Turk Halkevi (Turkish People's House).

SALE OF A KENT COAST
HOTEL

THE directors of the Southern Railway, having resolved to dispose of the Imperial Hotel, Hythe, Kent, arranged for an auction at Folkestone, and accepted the final bid, which was £20,000. The company's agents were Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons. The hotel contains 98 bedrooms, and it stands in grounds on the sea front extensive enough to include a 9-hole golf course, and many tennis courts. The Imperial ceased to be used as an hotel soon after the outbreak of the war.

Ground rents, with reversions in 37 years to Stamford Hill premises, belonging to the London Parochial Charities, realised £28,000, through Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons.

Parsonage Farm, Henfield, Sussex, comprising house, buildings and 252 acres, has been sold for £20,750 by Messrs. Newland Tompkins and Taylor, with possession. ARBITER.

Worth
recording!

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A NEW ANGLE ON HATS



1



2

HATS are easily the most exciting topic in fashion at the moment. The new ones worn at the new angle are greeted with gasps of admiration or sometimes of despair by those who feel that they can never manage the backward tilt successfully or must have shade for the eyes. These new hats are revolutionary and look completely different from the first few sailors that were rather timidly tilted back by the dashing early in the year. They fit well on the head and are pinned on behind, and many require a coiffure to support them and all the hairline to show below on the forehead. The hair need not be elaborately dressed, nor is it necessary for it to be swept up on top; a short curly coiffure can look equally charming and is easier. But the hats are definitely elaborate. Pretty and ravishing are the adjectives applied. That rather hard type of chic of the "doll's hat" period is as dead as the dodo, and flowers are piled up and the crowns swathed in tulle in the beguiling manner of the Victorians. The hair is often drawn right up and into the crown of the straw caps which are rather like bearskins and have an immense *choux* of striped taffeta ribbon projecting out behind one ear; or a few curls appear round the hat which is pulled well down to the back with a rim of hair showing on the forehead.

For summer weddings and garden parties, black tulle, lace and crinoline, stiffened and ruffled like a Gaiety girl's, shaped like large mushrooms or with undulating brims that make them look like immense inverted cabbage roses on the head, are shown in black, candy pink, lilac. The flat toque of the early motoring days is another favourite. It ties on with streamers of tulle, with the flowers piled on top or an effervescence of tulle and glinting sequins below. Underneath a layer or so of tulle that does duty for a bonnet nestles a huge red rose or a cluster of rosebuds. These are hats straight out of the Family Album.

Numbers of white hats are shown for prints 3



1 Crownless bonnet of black chip straw with a flight of feathers

★

2 Maize-coloured straw, pink and red roses and cyclamen in tulle and veiling

★

3 Black crinoline picture hat swathed in tulle; two pink roses

Hats from
Debenham and Freebody

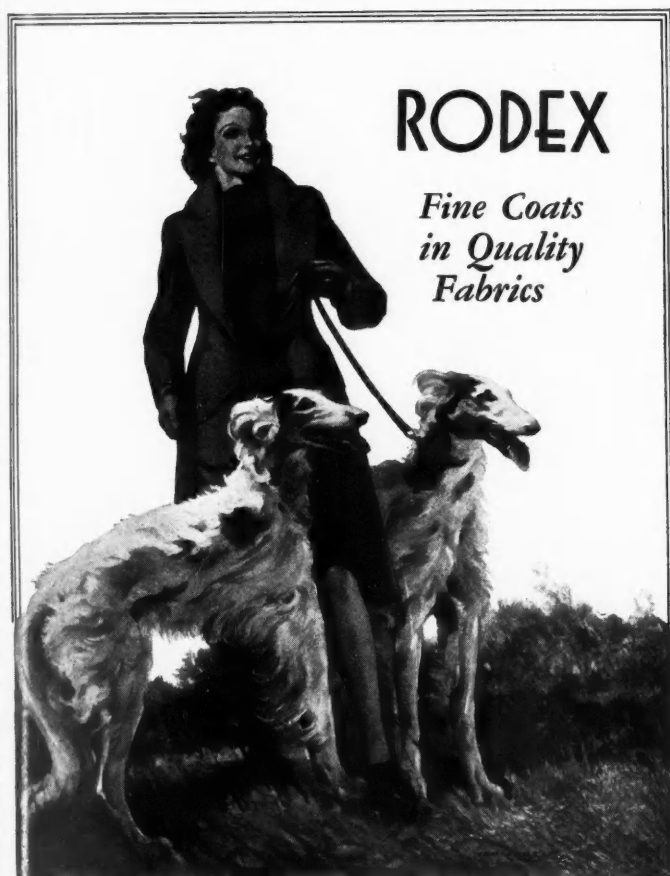
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of Knightsbridge

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and the fashionable crêpe summer suits—small white cellophane toques massed with white roses or carnations, white chip straw or piqué boaters with floating veils, plaited straw or piqué pillboxes with white flowers either side, white tulle and horsehair bonnets foaming with ostrich feather tips.

Then there is a best-seller of a sailor in natural-coloured coarse straw, with a wider span of the flat brim from side to side than back to front, a shallow crown and a mass of pink roses and carnations in front swathed with spangled cyclamen tulle. It is worn well on top, straight or inclining very slightly backwards, and is definitely fetching with plain black or pastel summer frocks. It looks overweighted with flowers after the sparse trimmings we have been used to, and is one of the first symptoms of the more elaborate fashions that will come the moment life gets properly into its peace-time tempo. It is shown in the collection of French and London hats at Debenham and Freebody, who also have the new Schiaparelli "bowler," a felt that has a great vogue in Paris. This has the round "bowler" crown that fits it well on to the head, a rolling brim nicked in front and a veil that covers the face and has tiny black butterflies appliquéd on the edge. Debenhams show it in beige felt piped and veiled in dark brown, highly becoming and easy to wear, as the brim gives width in front over the forehead.

Miss Lucy is making pastel-coloured felts for the late summer in shades of lobster pink, Sultan gold and silver grey with blouses to match. One felt in ruby red has a rolled brim,



Toque in plaited felt with glycerined feathers. Paget

a high crown pleated at one side and a cockade of ribbon in front.

NEAT straw cloche hats with a narrow rolled brim, worn tilted back showing a rim of hair on the forehead, are smart suit hats. When they are dark they are tied round with white spot veiling with the bow and ends streaming down the back; when they are white

or natural-coloured they are tied with navy or black. Other straws and felts have nearly the proportion of a guardsman's bearskin, and they also should be tilted back and pinned on at the back. The first ones for the autumn in fur, felt and velvet have already appeared; for summer suits, they are straw or grosgrain and given a cockade of ribbon or a fluffy plume at one side. Then there are versions of the top-hat in felt with a veil over the face, worn dead straight and well perched on top of a bang, or slightly backwards with a short curly coiffure. Plain felts with the round crown of a hacking hat, worn at the back with the brim turned up on one side are for tweeds.

The cocktail and theatre hat is another highlight of fashion, designed for the short-skirted dinner dresses that are so fashionable. These hats are generally minute—baby bonnets of horsehair or satin wreathed in osprey, ostrich or tiny flowers. Halos of satin or grosgrain have bird of paradise or ostrich sprouting out over each ear. Coifs of black tulle are spangled; so are mantillas. Pillboxes made entirely of sequins, tilted back, have a handbag shaped like a camera case, also of sequins.

Lilla are showing real smocks again—they were not allowed to do so under austerity regulations—smocked dresses in pre-war flowered linens with large patterns on pale pink or white grounds, or in Moygashel in floral designs. They look incredibly fresh and young and are ideal for maternity dresses with matching jacket as they have an adjustable belt (self material) threaded through the gathered waistline and tying at the back.

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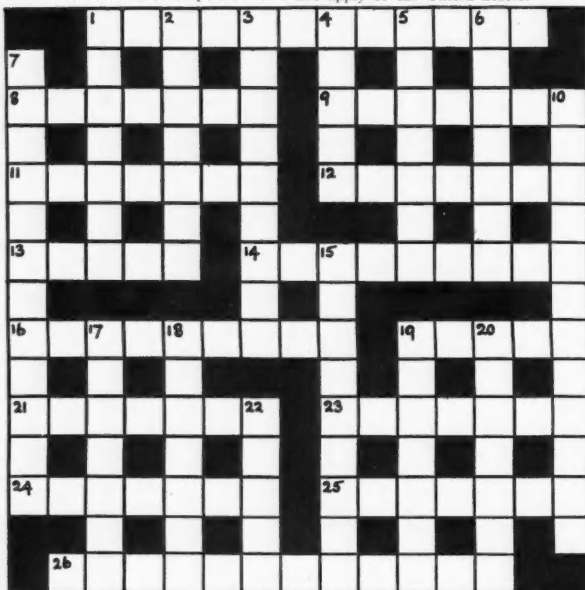
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CROSSWORD No. 859

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 859, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, July 18, 1946.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 858. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of July 5, will be announced next week.
ACROSS.—1, Photographers; 10, October; 11, Orlando; 12 and 13, Poor devil; 14, Twit; 17, Intents; 18, Gladden; 19, Exhales; 22, Project; 24, Tart; 25 and 26, Razorbill; 29, Pound-up; 30, Extreme; 31, Beast of burden. DOWN.—2, Hotfoot; 3, Toby; 4, Girders; 5, Adoring; 6, Hill; 7, Renewed; 8, Complimentary; 9, Fortune-teller; 15 and 16, Anglo-Saxon; 20, Hirsute; 21, Shampoo; 22, Proverb; 23, Evil eye; 27, Ides; 28, Stir.

ACROSS

1. Waiting-rooms (12)
8. It puts a stain on a sailor to do this (7)
9. A handy weapon for the line shooter (7)
11. Jack's bad behaviour (7)
12. In a watery belt (7)
13. They don't believe in letting things lie idle (5)
14. He invites the fish in (9)
16. Carl's at it composing (9)
19. Wife and mother of Roman Emperors (5)
21. An architectural form of head (7)
23. Wandering body (7)
24. The boys of Fleet Street? (7)
25. They supply the pep (7)
26. What his poor Lordship is likely to receive? (5, 7)

DOWN

1. Calm Neddy first (7)
2. Red star (anagr.) (7)
3. More than water separates him from the wild Irishman (5, 4)
4. An untiring supporter (5)
5. It puts years on the musicians wherever it is worn (7)
6. What London was after the Great Fire (7)
7. The unknown factor among the 24 (4, 8)
10. Not an aquatic dog (5, 7)
15. Being in his underclothes does not prevent the engineer from doing business (9)
17. It goes on day after day, week after week (7)
18. Gives books a rest (7)
19. Sounds a lumbering sort of attachment where knots are concerned (7)
20. Train-bearer, perhaps (7)
22. One of the 24 up (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 857 is

Mrs. A. Underhill,
54, Whitmore Gardens,
London, N.W.10.

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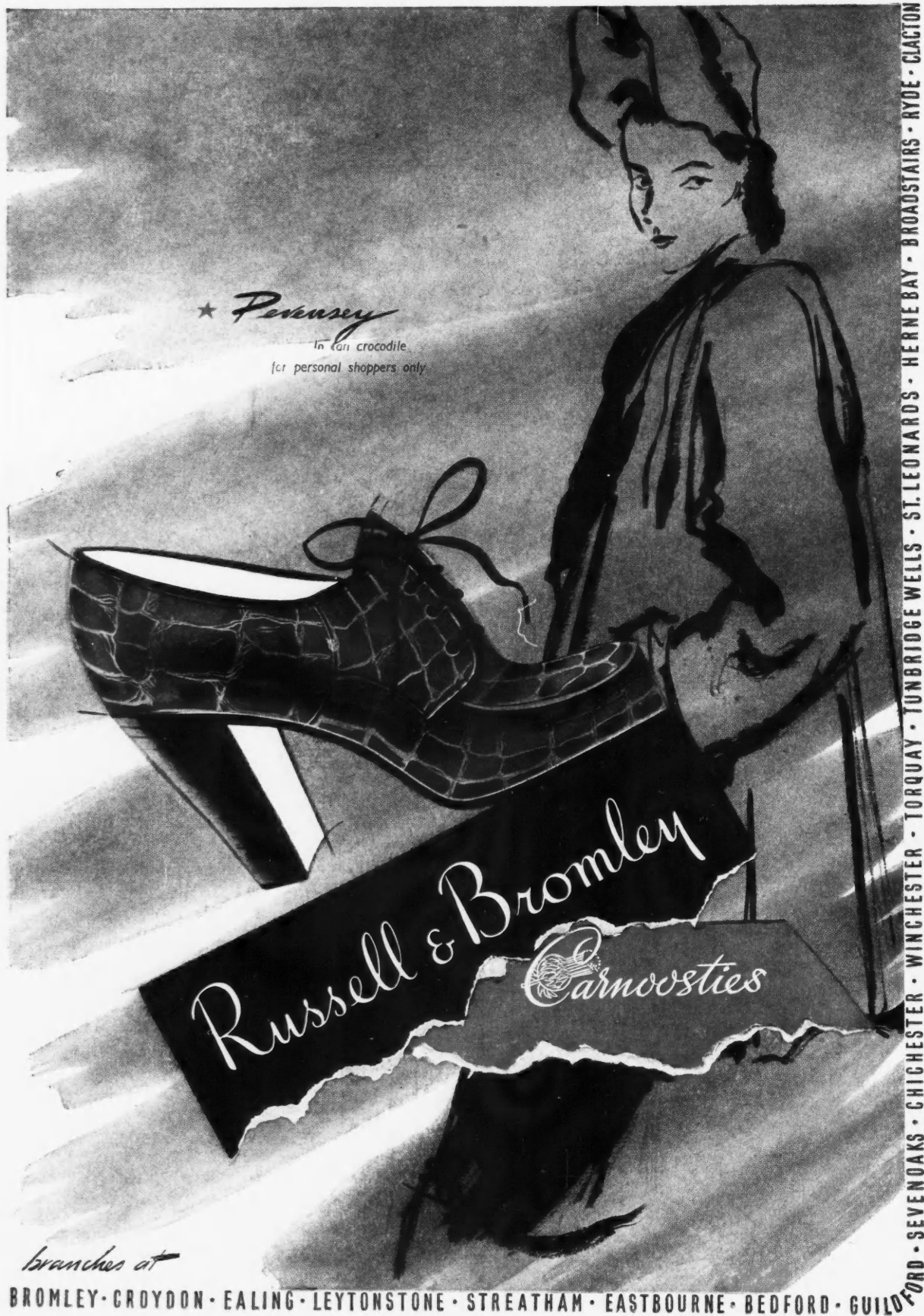
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